THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI, NO. 2 | COPYRIGHT 1943 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1943 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Emergency Vote Planned; Urge Alaska Road Upkeep; Portugal to Act on Timor?

The World's Day—November 27, 1943

New England: Connecticut Plans Emergency Vote

Emergency war-borne legislation drafted with the consent of both major parties is planned at a special session of the Connecticut Legislature to be held in Hartford probably early in January. [Page 5.]

Mrs. Robert A. Theobald, wife of the Commandant of the First Naval District, will sponsor the submarine Queenfish at its launching at the Portsmouth Navy Yard next Tuesday.

Approximately 1,000 handlers and processers of fish may be forced out of work in Boston next week due to lack of new shipments, as the New England fishermen's strike today entered its second week.

Critical shortages in feed and labor are factors held to blame in the prediction today that milk production in the Northeastern States in 1944 will be 3 and 4 per cent below this year, according to the War Food Administration in Washington.

New England State Governments lead the nation in automobile mileage conservation, cutting official mileage 39 per cent below 1941 levels, compared to the national average of 30 per cent, the Regional Office of Price Administration announced.

Washington: Alaska Highway Maintenance Urged

Maintaining the Alaska end of the Alcan highway in first class condition after the war as part of permanent Alaskan defense plans, was recommended by a Senate subcommittee.

Retail prices of dried beans will be lowered approximately two cents per pound as a result of specific markups fixed by the OPA.

Five members of the Senate Judiciary Committee which approved the anti-poll tax bill have signed a minority report contending the measure is unconstitutional and its consideration now would tend to delay the war effort.

Public hearings to begin Dec. 3, on legislation providing for a program of Government-financed War Bond advertising in small newspapers, were called by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Joseph E. Murphy will retire Nov. 30 as assistant chief of the Secret Service, and James Maloney, until recently head of the New York office of the Secret Service, will take over the post, which includes protecting Presidents.

Thirteen large drug and chemical companies filed suit in District of Columbia Court for an injunction to prevent the OPA from setting a maximum price regulation for package vitamins or vitamin products.

Army enlisted men will be permitted to help handle Christmas mail in cities where postmasters are unable to hire enough civilians, the War Department announced.

In Europe: Portugal to Take Action on Timor?

Portugal's National Assembly has been told by Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar that Japanese seizure of the Portuguese island of Timor "must be solved." Military preparations must continue, he said. In return for allowing Britain to establish antisubmarine bases on the Azores, Premier Salazar added, the British Government has supplied free of charge all the matériel Portugal requires for rearmament.

Holiday plans of many members of the United States Forces stationed in the British Isles are curtailed. The Army banned London to all troops not serving within a 20-mile radius. The regulation is designed to save transportation and is the same as one issued to British troops.

The Badoglio Government, in a special communiqué issued through Allied headquarters, charged the Germans with shooting Italian officers captured on the battlefields of Albania, Montenegro, and the Aegean Islands.

Hungary has turned down a German offer of an outlet to the sea at the Adriatic port of Fiume in return for a Hungarian force to police that area, a traveler from Northern Italy said.

Axis war crime investigation preliminaries were completed with the arrival in London of Herbert C. Pell, former United States Minister to Hungary, as American representative on the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes. Russia, only major United Nation which has not designated a member, is conducting its own investigation of German atrocities. Like a Grand Jury, the Commission was empowered only to examine evidence and decide what cases shall be sent to trial.

National: Dr. Guthe to Head N. Y. State Museum

Dr. Carl E. Guthe, professor of anthropology and director of museums of the University of Michigan, has been appointed director of the New York State Museum to assume his new duties March 1. He succeeds Dr. Charles C. Adams, who retired last summer.

The 96-ton luxury schooner Azara, which has participated in regattas from New York to Spain, has gone to war. The $2,000,000 craft was loaned by its owner, Lieut. (j.g.) J. R. Dockery of Cleveland, Miss., to the United States Maritime Service for the duration.

Protesting reduction of gasoline allowances from C to B for their pastor, 50 members of the congregation of the Christian Temple at Pontiac, Mich., picketed OPA headquarters there.

Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, commanding general of the Second Service Command, with headquarters in New York, has called a Food Service Conference for Nov. 29 and 30, where Army specialists will tell men responsible for feeding the soldiers how to make the food more healthful and more palatable.

Americas: Colombia Takes Action Against Axis

Colombia's Senate approved a Government statement recognizing the existence of a state of belligerency between this nation and Germany. Action followed official announcement that a German submarine had sunk the Colombian schooner Ruby Nov. 17 in the Mediterranean, the second Colombian vessel to fall victim to a U-boat since war began.

Mexico is fully mobilized for war and 90 per cent of what the country produces goes to the Allies through the United States, Vincent L. Beneitez, first Mexican Ambassador to Venezuela, said in New Orleans.

Middle East: Catroux Arrives in Damascus

Gen. Georges Catroux, trouble shooter for the French Committee of National Liberation which has promised to negotiate full independence for Syria, arrived in Damascus, where he conferred with the Syrian Premier and Foreign Minister.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. [Page 1, Column 8.]

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The Weather

Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Weekly Wages In Bay State Up 111.8 P.C.

Average in industry is $43.51, compared with $20.55 during 5-year period before war.

Weekly earnings of wage earners employed in manufacturing in Massachusetts have more than doubled as compared with the five-year period preceeding the war in Europe, according to data compiled by the Division of Statistics of the State Department of Labor and Industries.

The precise increase is reported at 111.8 per cent.

The average weekly pay check in industry for 1935 to 1939, inclusive, amounted to $20.55. Last month it stood at $43.51. Meantime the cost of living in Massachusetts rose 21.5 per cent, according to the State Division of the Necessaries of Life.

Figuring the real wage, that is, the actual purchasing power of the worker's income, this works out at 174.2 per cent on the basis of the 1935-39 "take home" pay.

In brief, the State's figures indicate that the income of the average worker in industry has increased enough to cover the rise in the cost of living and put him 74 per cent to the good besides in comparison with 1935-39 and 43 per cent ahead as of January, 1941.

The jump in earnings, which is without parallel in Massachusetts' history, is illustrated in the total pay roll. The average weekly pay roll in manufacturing for the years 1935 to 1939 ran $9,500,000. Last month the average weekly pay roll had grown to around $27,000,000.

Employment Rises, Too

Part of the increase was caused by the employment of more workers this year. The number from 1935-39 averaged annually 462,000. This October showed an estimated 665,000, or 200,000 more.

As of January, 1941, the date of the beginning of the "Little Steel" formula of the National War Labor Board, weekly earnings then registered $25.07. As they advanced to $43.51 last month, the increase comes to 73.6 per cent. The "Little Steel" formula limits general wage advances to 15 per cent in the basic rates of wages to offset the rise in the cost of living.

As to the extent to which the cost of living has risen in Massachusetts since January of 1941, this is reported at very close to 21.5 per cent by the State Division of the Necessaries of Life.

Prewar Comparisons

Thus average earnings in manufacturing have not only included the advance in the cost of living but have climbed a little more than 50 per cent beyond since January

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Berlin Blazes From Fifth Raid in Row; Soviets Sweep Toward Polish Border; Allied Land Drives Crowd Germans

Intensified action in the Pacific brings fleet closer to Japan as striking power rises.

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Accepting the heavy costs implied, Allied ground forces this week challenged German efforts to impose stalemates on both the great European ground fronts—Italy and Russia.

On both the Germans had invested heavily in halting Allied drives. On both they were strongly entrenched and strongly armed. On both there must have been a temptation for Allied leaders to rest their battle-weary troops and allow the whole burden of attack to pass for a time to the air.

Nothing in recent weeks testifies so clearly to the determination of the Allied High Command to push steadily ahead for the knock-out of Germany at the earliest possible moment as the fact that they declined to accept the impulse to rest and instead did commit their forces to resumption of forward pressure against the German lines.

The Russians, stalled previously at the southeastern corner of the Kiev salient, put their new effort into the twin bulges north of the Pripet Marshes and squeezed the German bastion of Gomel in between so hard as to force its abandonment by the Germans.

Whether the Russians can close the trap this time remains to be seen, but already they have forced another German withdrawal in the north-center of the great front and subjected the German northern flank to the same implied threat which the Kiev salient imposes on the German southern flank.

Heavy Rains in Italy

In Italy, winter rains had converted the Sangro River, covering the Adriatic end of the German line, into a serious obstacle, its waters running so swiftly that men caught in it were swirled helplessly away. But General Montgomery was ready to go ahead after three weeks of careful preparation. He stormed the river's lower reaches over a four-mile front and established a crossing which gives him a straightaway for 25 miles ahead, unhampered by rivers.

At the end of the straightaway lay Pescara at the Adriatic end of the main lateral road from Rome across the peninsula. The Eighth

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Associated Press from United States Navy

Tarawa Smolders Before Fiery Assault

An aerial view of Tarawa Island, one of the Gilbert group in the Pacific, where American forces now are in control after a landing announced Nov. 21. Here smoke rises from a Japanese installation after an aerial attack Sept. 18.

Heaviest U. S. attack of war blasts Bremen—Formosa air base is smashed.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While Berlin flamed again after the fifth consecutive RAF raid within a week and the USAAF sent its heaviest fleet of the war over the German port of Bremen, German troops in Russia fell back before the force of the new Soviet drive in the Gomel sector which is sweeping on toward the Polish border.

The Berlin attack was a heavy one, the third major blow this week at the German Capital, the other two raids having been carried out by light Mosquito planes. Stuttgart also was on the bombing schedule last night, and British losses were listed at 32 bombers.

The American assault on Bremen was also not without its cost. Of the 700 or 800 planes dispatched on the mission, 39 failed to return, 29 of these being bombers and 10 presumably fighter escorts. Destruction in enemy planes was estimated at 56 planes.

Bremen now has been bombed 107 times, and up to last night, at any rate, was still sufficiently on the map to call forth a major raid.

The new Soviet drive through White Russia follows the familiar flanking tactics. The Germans were dislodged from Gomel by the lethal embrace of two Soviet arms reaching around to the north and south. If those two arms meet, the 50-mile-wide German escape corridor will be closed.

It is menaced now as the southern arm has extended itself to the Berezina River at Shatsilki. While the Germans appear to be strongly intrenched at several points along the Berezina to the northwest, the Russian drive, as a whole, appears unchecked, and has forced an opening through which General Rokossovsky's armies may succeed in reaching Pinsk and Brest-Litovsk, chief cities of the former Polish Province of Polesie.

Americans today learned the heavy cost of island hopping on the road to Tokyo as detailed accounts just released told of the gallant band of Marines which was all but wiped out in the taking of Tarawa. Balanced against this unpleasant side of the news is the announcement by Navy Secretary Knox that the United States Navy, getting well set for the final showdown, has doubled the strength of its fighting fleet in the past year.

On New Guinea, Australians have dislodged the Japanese from Sattelberg, perched on a high cliff overlooking Huon Bay, from which they were in much too favorable a position to observe any approach of Allied forces toward one of General MacArthur's next objectives—the island of New Britain.

The cliff-top village was reached after a stiff battle by the Australians through dense jungle and persistent enemy resistance. It is eight miles northwest of Finschhafen, captured on Oct. 2.

Additional tanks and troops have been landed by the Americans at the upper end of the Bougainville beachhead near the mouth of the Piva River.

Now comes confirmation from the Allies of the Japanese report of the Formosa raid. It was carried out by China-based Mitchell bombers and spread considerable destruction over the Japanese-controlled air base at Shinchiku.

Patton Tempest Quieted By Eisenhower Frankness

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—Action appeared closed today on the Patton incident as a result of the frank and detailed report from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower which was read from the floor of the United States Senate yesterday.

The Supreme Allied Commander in North Africa and Italy branded as "reprehensible conduct" Gen. George S. Patton's encounter with two war-shocked privates in a Sicilian field hospital, but held that the corrective action taken was "suitable in the circumstances and adequate."

The Senate Military Affairs Committee is expected to ask a few more pointed questions of the War Department and debate probably will continue for several days, but it was evident today that there was no disposition to go behind the principle that General Eisenhower must have complete responsibility for the discipline of his army in the theater of war or to insist that he take steps he does not approve.

Favorable Reaction

Congressional reaction was substantially favorable, and in transmitting the report, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, bespoke support for General Eisenhower's decision which he termed "right and proper."

General Eisenhower disclosed how he personally had warned General Patton against any repetition of his offense, exacted decisive apologies, and sent his area inspector-general to study the morale of the troops concerned before determining to retain General Patton in command.

He made it plain that any repetition would bring General Patton's immediate removal, but he withheld this punishment because General Patton himself probably was suffering from battle fatigue, because the General's wholesome amends were understandingly received, and because of his "great field of usefulness in any assault where loyalty, drive, and gallantry will be essential."

Eisenhower Backs Decision

General Eisenhower advised the War Department that he still believed that this decision was sound.

In an executive session, the Senate Military Affairs Committee decided to question the War Department informally about certain aspects of the case.

The Committee will inquire: (1) Why the War Department first denied General Patton had been reprimanded, (2) whether there were more than two clashes between the General and hospitalized men, and (3) whether any other generals in General Eisenhower's command have been involved in similar incidents.

The response to General Eisenhower's report was generally favorable in the Senate, with many members of the Committee commending his unvarnished recital of the facts.

To Wait a Week

Chairman Robert R. Reynolds said the Committee would wait a week before taking any conclusive decision on General Patton's promotion.

General Eisenhow paid tribute to

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

Tarawa Won In 'Toughest' Marine Fight

By Richard W. Johnston
Representing the Combined American Press Distributed by the Associated Press

WITH THE UNITED STATES MARINE ASSAULT FORCES AT TARAWA, Nov. 23. Delayed—No victory in American military history was ever attained at a higher relative price than the Marine occupation of Tarawa in the Japanese Gibraltar of the Gilbert Islands.

In a four-hour push supported by naval gunfire, strafing, and dive bombing, the marines cleared the vital air strip and confined the Japanese defenders — Premier Tojo's corps, the Imperial Marines —to the tapering tail of this lizard-shaped island and to a small blockhouse pocket on the north coast.

The Japanese soldiers are not surrendering, but are beginning to commit hara-kiri. However, there is every indication they will fight to the end from strong positions.

[In Washington, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said that American losses were "very heavy" in the Tarawa occupation. "It was bitter hard fighting," he told his

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War Victims Bar Germany From Free UNRRA Relief

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 27—The pitiable plight of their own people rather than resentment toward the Nazis is behind the continued insistence of devastated nations at the UNRRA conference here that Germany pay to the hilt for UNRRA aid.

Spokesmen for Norway, Greece, and other Nazi-occupied countries have pointed out that their people will need all the aid they can possibly get from UNRRA, set up to aid "victims of war." These nations do not consider Germany a "victim of war." Also, they frankly doubt whether the parliaments of their liberated homelands will want to contribute even administrative expenses to an organization that helps Germany.

Recognizing Germany's probable limited ability to rehabilitate itself and at the same time contribute supplies to UNRRA the United Kingdom delegation headed by Col. John T. Llewellin, tried to get UNRRA's Committee on Scope to vote that UNRRA expenses should be carried by ex-enemy countries "to the fullest extent possible."

The United States voted with the United Kingdom, but this possible escape clause went down to defeat by a coalition of devastated European countries and South American nations. Though the South American countries were divided, some were apparently convinced that Germany by paying its full share would enlarge UNRRA's total resources and thus increase trade opportunities for their hemisphere.

Payment by Germany

While insisting that Germany pay for all UNRRA aid and contribute some of its ill-gained loot to UNRRA's pool, no one on the committee undertook to tell exactly where Germany would get the wherewithal to pay.

Presumably the Germans might have to run into debt as they did in paying reparations to the Allies after the last war.

There has been talk of sending German work gangs into devastated areas to help rebuild homes and factories. Also, the Russians have said they expect to force the Germans to produce materials and manufactured goods for the benefit of nations they looted.

Whether Germany can find ways to pay is actually not the business of UNRRA. This involves the whole question of postwar treatment of Germany, now the subject of discussion between Great Britain, the United States and Russia.

"Victims" Come First

UNRRA is concerned only with the plight of the liberated "victims of war" and has decided that they can best be helped by giving Germany a minimum of aid and extracting a maximum of money and supplies.

Reports to UNRRA indicate that

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Trust Exemption of Insurance At Stake in Congress Rift

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—A bitter fight is unfolding in Congress over efforts to pass legislation exempting stock fire insurance companies from Federal control and to take away from the Supreme Court a Justice Department antitrust suit which it has already agreed to consider.

Return to Washington of Senators Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming and Abe Murdock (D) of Utah will be the signal for expected action next week by the full Senate Judiciary Committee on the bill, which a Subcommittee, headed by Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, has already approved. Senator O'Mahoney opposes the bill, and asked that consideration be held up until his return, but the Committee is expected to override his opposition.

On the House side the Judiciary Committee approved the bill by a 16 to 5 vote, and advocates are now preparing to go before the Rules Committee in order to get the right-of-way necessary to bring the matter to the floor.

Involved in the fight is a precedent apparently governing the issue of federal or state regulation over all insurance, life as well as fire. Hearings before the O'Mahoney Temporary National Economic Committee a few years back showed life insurance to be the single largest accumulater and investor of national savings. Regu-

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Yugoslav Raids on Railways Keep Vital Goods From Nazis

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Nov. 27—Constant stoppage of railroad transportation through Yugoslavia, sometimes for prolonged periods, as a result of guerrilla attacks, is depriving Germany of much vitally needed war material.

When Hitler first sent his forces into Yugoslavia, it generally was recognized that one of the reasons for the invasion was to gain complete control of that country's rich copper and bauxite mines.

Today, when German industry is straining every nerve to meet the growing Allied superiority in weapons, Yugoslav patriots have rushed in to good purpose.

For the past three or four months it is doubted if Germany has been able to obtain more than a very small portion of its Yugoslav copper and bauxite requirements. It is having the same trouble with its even more important troop trains.

Yugoslav Partisans now have become so numerous and so well placed strategically that almost all railway lines in northwestern Yugoslavia are under nearly continuous attack. When the Nazis wish to push through a particularly important load of troops or materials, they must draw guards from a wide area, post them along the route, and generally conduct a minor campaign in the area. Even so, they frequently must repair the tracks as they go along.

It is now 2½ months since Italy surrendered, forcing Germany to do without Italian divisions formerly used to garrison the Balkans. Despite the fact that Berlin has been making surprisingly hard efforts to bring Yugoslavia under some sort of control, the situation there appears to be as bad from the German viewpoint as it was the day the Italians laid down their arms.

Armistice Rail Coach Reported Destroyed

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Nov. 27

The newspaper Aftonbladet quoted Swedish eyewitnesses today as saying that this week's heavy raids on Berlin had destroyed the famous French Compiègne railway coach in which the 1918 and 1940 armistices were signed.

The eyewitnesses said the Zeughaus (war museum) on Berlin's Unter den Linden, containing this and other war trophies, was leveled. The Germans signed their armistice in the coach at the end of World War I. In a theatrical gesture, Hitler forced the French to sign there in 1940.

In the Air:

Heavy RAF Armada Again Batters Berlin

The RAF's heavy armadas struck Berlin, the greatest of all German targets, a third great blow

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Sullivan Tells Police to Stop Rackets

Boston's new Police Commissioner, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, this morning swung into his first full day in office. He left no doubt of his intentions to make his whole seven-year term count in ridding the city of racketeers and in establishing law and order on the firmest possible foundations.

Calling the ranking officers of the police department before him last night, Colonel Sullivan told them to go ahead with the enforcement of the law without fear of political interference. "Don't let anybody tell you he's a friend of Tom Sullivan," he said. "You have a set of laws to guide you, and your duty is to lock up those who violate them."

Colonel Sullivan's first action after taking over the post of Commissioner was to summon to his office Superintendent Edward W. Parlon, Deputy Superintendents John M. Anderson and James R. Claflin, and Captains John A. Dorsey and Edward A. Keating. The five men, who are under indictment and facing trial on charges of conspiracy to permit gaming in Boston, were notified that they were suspended under routine conditions, without compensation, pending outcome of the trial.

A sixth member of the group of indicted police officials was Sergeant Arthur M. Eunson, who is now in Massachusetts Memorial Hospital. The Commissioner did not include him in the suspensions.

In a written statement defending the suspensions, Col. Sullivan said: "My action does not in any way tend to prejudge the cases of any of these men. As police commissioner I cannot allow officers in executive positions to perform police duties while criminal complaints are pending against them. I believe they are entitled to an early trial. Should these men be acquitted and cleared of all charges, I will order their reinstatement without loss of pay." The Commissioner also pointed out that "It has been the invariable custom that whenever a police officer was indicted by the grand jury he was immediately suspended from police duty until the court disposed of the case."

Replacing the suspended officials, the new Commissioner has chosen for Acting Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent James F. Daley, former Captain of Milk Street Station, and an outspoken foe of racketeers. As Inspector of Divisions he has named Captain James T. Sheehan of Milk Street Station, a Captain who was formerly head of the racket squad, and who is renowned for incorruptibility. Veteran police believe his appointment indicates a probable drive against dice games, number pool and horse pool in the city. Captain Sheehan is president of the FBI School Alumni at Washington.

To head the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, Colonel Sullivan has chosen Capt. Francis P. Haggerty, who was for many years a Lieutenant-Inspector, doing work for the Massachusetts Insurance Claims Commission and special assignments in the offices of the Attorney General and District Attorney.

Capt. Leo Masuret has been placed in charge of the Warren Avenue Station, where he has been serving as night captain. And Capt. Louis de Sessa has been placed in charge of Division 15, Charlestown. He has been serving as head of the homicide bureau of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

Ex-Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty's statement, issued on leaving office, contained one sentence which aroused considerable political speculation. He said: "I am leaving public office, but not necessarily leaving public life."

His friends intimated that he is contemplating entering the race for Governor of Massachusetts next fall in opposition to Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell should Mr. Bushnell run for that office.

Asked whether he definitely intended to run for Governor, Mr. Timilty replied that he would say that he is a candidate for public office, but that he did not care to say just what office he had in mind.

Commissioner Sullivan has brought his confidential secretary, Miss Margaret E. O'Connor, with him to his new office. Miss O'Connor has been serving as his aid for a number of years. Mrs. Grace Russell, who has been serving as Mr. Timility's secretary and is under Civil Service, will remain in the Commissioner's office as an assistant, Colonel Sullivan said.

After taking over the Police Commission's post, Colonel Sullivan resigned from his positions as Emergency State Conservator, Chairman of the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission, and Chairman of the Boston Transit Commission. The law requires that the Police Commissioner hold no other position.

The Conservator's office is being taken over by Richard L. Bowditch who recently was named Solid Fuels Administrator by Governor Saltonstall.

Racial Groups To Hear Governor At Symphony Hall

Governor Saltonstall and religious leaders are scheduled to be the principal speakers at a mass meeting in support of racial and religious understanding to be held in Symphony Hall, Boston, tomorrow, at 7:30 p. m., it was announced under the joint auspices of the Massachusetts Citizens Committee for Racial Unity and the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the Boston Area of the Methodist Church, Mgr. Richard J. Haberlin, Roman Catholic clergyman, and Rabbi Herman Rubenovitz of the Rabbinical Association of Greater Boston are to speak, in addition to the Governor. Music will be furnished by the Boston Public School Symphony Band, under the direction of Fortunato Sordillo.

Co-operating organizations for this meeting include: American-Irish Defense Association; American Jewish Congress; Boston Area Council of Churches; Boston Interfaith Fellowship; Boston Urban League; Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts; Greater Boston Industrial Union Council; International Workers Order; Jewish War Veterans of United States; League of Jewish Women Organizations of Greater Boston; Massachusetts Conference of Social Work; Massachusetts Council of American Soviet Friendship; Massachusetts Industrial Union Council, C. I. O.; Massachusetts State Union of Women's Clubs; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Boston Branch; Rabbinical Association, Greater Boston; Race Relations Committee, Community Church of Boston; United Nations Association, and the Women's Trade Union League.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy

Boston and Vicinity—Considerable high cloudiness today and not quite so warm as yesterday. Sunday cloudy and colder. Rain likely Sunday night.

Southwestern Maine — Cloudy and somewhat colder today, with intermittnet light rain in the north portion.

New Hampshire — Cloudy and becoming colder today, with intermittent light rain in the north portion, changing to snow flurries.

Vermont—Cloudy with intermittent light rain, changing to snow flurries and becoming colder today.

Massachusetts — Considerable high cloudiness and somewhat colder today. Mostly cloudy and somewhat colder tonight. Light rain Sunday night.

Connecticut and Rhode Island—Considerable high cloudiness and somewhat colder today.

Eastport to Block Island—No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:04 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Sunday, 12:17 a. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Sunday, 12:50 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.

Recitals by Zeuch On Organ to Begin

William Zeuch, recital organist and organist and choir director of the First (Unitarian) Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, will give the first in a series of his Sunday afternoon "Hour of Organ Music" programs at that church tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

The recitals are planned, as in other years, to last exactly one hour and have no connection with a church service.

Tomorrow's opening program comprises a wide range of musical styles, from the classic to the essentially melodious. The recital will be free and open to the public.

Rushing Sweets for Forces Overseas

By a Staff Photographer

Quincy Candy Plant Speeds Output

Howard D. Johnson Company's candy factory in Wollaston section of Quincy today is readying an order of 10,000 pounds of chocolates for shipment probably to the European zone so that members of American armed forces abroad may be assured of a supply of a favorite American confection during the holidays. Packing and weighing "assorteds" in one-pound boxes is shown being done by Josephine Arnone, Brockton; Mary Glynn, Quincy; Edna Chalmers, Quincy; Detta Bishop, Quincy, and Rose Andronico, Quincy.

Weekly Wages In Bay State Up 111.8 P.C.

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of 1941, according to the statistics of the State departments.

The way that industrial earnings of war production is also evidenced have mounted under the pressure by figures on what the average worker received in the prewar years. In 1935 the annual average pay in manufacturing was found to be $1,006, in 1936 $1,069, in 1937 $1,122, in 1938 $1,068 and in 1939 $1,086.

Federal statistics on the cost of living compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics have been under fire from labor organizations. Recently the American Statistical Association investigated and in general upheld the Bureau. Subsequently President Roosevelt appointed a committee to make further inquiry.

The State Division of the Necessaries of Life reports that it makes up its cost-of-living data on the following allotments: Food 37.6 per cent of the total, clothing 12.3 per cent, shelter 21.8 per cent, fuel and light 5 per cent, and sundries 22.8 per cent.

The Division says that it has men go out personally to stores, and they visit the same places each month, so as to make the figures comparable.

Howard Johnson Business Thrives Feeding War Workers

By Albert D. Hughes

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"They must be having a tough time," a friend said recently as we drove by one of the boarded-up Howard Johnson roadside restaurants.

We didn't have the answer at that time but today we know that our friend was wasting his breath. Howard Johnson's has never been doing better, according to Victor Nelson, who is an assistant to Mr. Johnson.

Back two years ago and before Pearl Harbor, when the Sunday closing of gasoline stations was first inaugurated, the Howard Johnson concern began to see which way the wind was blowing and to trim its sails to the wartime-borne gale.

Feeding people, of course, was the firm's big stock in trade, and following along these lines the company officials began to develop new outlets for its business. Today, for instance, Howard Johnson is probably one of the largest industrial feeding companies in the New England or New York area.

When important naval construction was being done in Rhode Island, for example, the Howard Johnson firm contracted to feed the workers at the site. In some cases, we are told, the company trucks had to carry the food in canteen fashion to some of the more isolated spots where workmen were unable to get back and forth readily from meals.

Feed New York Plants

Among the industrial firms which the company has contracted to feed include the Remington Arms plant in Lowell, where three cafeterias are operated; the United-Carr Fastener Corporation, Cambridge; New England Confectionery Company, Cambridge; the American Fireworks plant in Randolph, Mass., and the Herreshoff boat yard in Bristol, R. I.

Down in the New York area the firm feeds such large plants as the Western Electric Company branches on Eleventh Avenue, New York City, and in Clifton, N. J., with an average of about 4,500 meals daily, six Sperry Corporation plants in Brooklyn, Garden City and Great Neck, L. I., with approximately 30,000 meals daily, and the Keuffel & Esser plant, Hoboken, N. J., with about 2,500 meals daily.

As with many other firms in the restaurant business Howard Johnson's is on quotas in so far as its civilian trade is concerned. But at its candy making plant in Wollaston we saw thousands of pounds of candy being made, boxed and shipped for the men and women in the armed services overseas. This constitutes some of its so-called "exempt" business performed under government contract.

Big Candy Outlet

At the moment, for instance, the candy plant is rushing out 10,000 pounds by Saturday, it is hoped, for shipment abroad. This will find its way to Quartermaster and Ship Stores, to exchanges (the PX's). The company recently finished a big orange marmalade order, 250,000 pounds of the No. 10, one gallon cans, for the Army. "Wasn't that carrying coals to Newcastle?" we inquired, fancying that some of this would find its way back to the English, who are, after all, inventors of the delicacy. "The English won't like this variety," he said. "It's too sweet."

Though they have 120 less retail outlets due to the inroads of war, the Johnson ice cream plants are turning out more of the iced confection than ever, Mr. Nelson said. Most of this goes to the armed forces under contract, he said.

There's even a silver lining in sight for the civilian business, Mr. Nelson disclosed. He said that the company recently opened one of its closed restaurants in New Jersey and is thinking of opening another soon in Connecticut. They are also making traffic studies at other places to ascertain whether it will be advisable to open other places.

The famed superhighway between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, Pa., is served by Johnson restaurants under contract for 24 hours a day, the contract running for 25 years. Most of the traffic on this road is essential business, Mr. Nelson pointed out, inasmuch as the road is 160 miles long and at least 10 gallons of fuel are required to traverse it. Hence, he added, at least five "C" coupons are required to acquire the fuel for this traveling.

Some day, Mr. Nelson said, the day may come when Johnson restaurants may be open on two sides. One side will face the highway and the other side will face an airfield. It may seem far fetched right now, Mr. Nelson said, but it could come true.

Henry H. Pierce

READING, Mass., Nov. 27—Henry H. Pierce of this town, who passed on today in Lowell, conducted an internationally known photography business at 91 South Street. He was a pioneer in the development of "at home" photography and it was said that he made more than 100,000 portraits. Noted persons whom he photographed included Theodore Roosevelt, Queen Marie of Rumania, and Calvin Coolidge.

Born in Margaretsville, Nova Scotia, Mr. Pierce moved to Cambridge, Mass., when a boy. He served his apprenticeship in photography under Samuel B. Heald.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Illabelle Davis, soprano, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

"The Boston Exhibition" is the subject of a talk by Miss Dresser to be given in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. Mrs. Willson will give one on "Renaissance Sculpture" at 3 p. m. also. A Victory Concert will be given for members of the armed forces and their guests in the Tapestry Gallery at 4 p. m.

"The Cruise of the Sunbeam," a colored motion picture showing the work of the Maine Sea Coast Mission, will be shown at the North Avenue Congregational Church Vestry, Cambridge, at 3 p. m. Mrs. Sumner Sewall of Augusta will preside, and Neal D. Bousfield of Bar Harbor is narrator.

Louis Fischer will talk on "What Are Russia's War Aims?" in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Monday

Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will talk on Spot News and "A Little About India" in the University Club at 11:15 a. m.

John V. Kelleher will talk on "Post-Revolutionary Cynicism" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 5 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.50; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.50; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Maine Stands Next to Top In U. S. Scrap Metal Drive

The CD Reporter

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under egional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership leadership.

Maine stands second among the 48 states in the nation-wide scrap metal shipments, according to the latest report from the United States Bureau of Mines received by the Maine Salvage Committee.

The Bureau of Mines tabulation, which includes shipments of scrap metal actually made to steel mills and other consumers as of Aug. 31, shows that Maine was first in New England and second only to Delaware in the entire nation in the per quota shipments of scrap.

At the end of July, the first month of the last half of the year, Maine stood fifth in the nation, but during August passed New Mexico and Oregon and tied with the State of Washington for second place. Maine's quota of 85,000 tons is 34,000 tons greater than its quota for the last six months of 1942. Against that quota Maine actually shipped 66,555 tons and finished 1942 in second place in the national standing.

Dr. Blunt to Head Drive

Dr. Katharine Blunt, former President of Connecticut College, New London, Conn., has been named chairman of a civilian committee to boost the WAC recruiting campaign which seeks 900 Connecticut Wacs by Dec. 7, it was announced last week.

Dr. Blunt, who headed the women's college from 1929 until this year, said she would work with groups throughout the State to coordinate and develop WAC recruiting. WAC officers will be available for speeches and WAC movies and literature will be distributed to women's groups, as part of the national all-states WAC recruiting drive, sponsored by the War Department.

The Connecticut War Council is co-operating with the WAC campaign, it was announced, and Dr. Blunt met Monday afternoon with State War Administrator Harold F. Woodcock, and WAC lieutenants Mary Wall and Eileen M. McCristle to discuss plans for the drive. Mrs. Charles Edward Winslow will direct the New Haven Committee. Other small women's committees will be set up through the State.

Dr. Blunt said that the campaign will not recruit Wacs in critical manpower areas. The national quota in the drive is 70,000 women.

Women for Farms

Now being conducted by the New Hampshire Farm Labor Office is a state-wide recruiting campaign for the Women's Land Army, reports Miss Eunice Heywood, State Supervisor of the Women's Land Army. Women are urged to rally to the need of New Hampshire farmers.

Wages will average about $50 a month, plus room and board.

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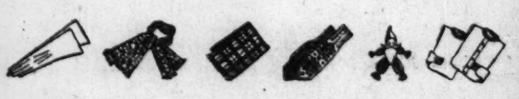

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The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY — Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON — The Mother Church, as indicated above.
Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)
Third Church (Hyde Park), 128 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE — First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE — First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA — First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD — First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS — Society, Masonic Building (1-5)
DEDHAM — First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM — First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-6)
HYDE PARK — See above, Boston, Third Church.
LEXINGTON — First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN — First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN — First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD — First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD — First Church, 194 High Street (1-2-4)
MELROSE — First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM — First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-2-4)
NEWTON — First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-2)
NORWOOD — First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-2)
QUINCY — First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING — First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY — See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM — First Church, 14 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE — First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM — First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY — First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (3-4)
WEYMOUTH — Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER — First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP — First Church, 165 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN — First Church, 18 Arlington Road (1-3-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service (4) Sunday Morning Service, 11
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45 (5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8 (6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30

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Economically Strong U. S. Seen in Postwar Period

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—United States has enough productive power to pay the costs of war, support full employment after victory is won, and ultimately give this country the highest standards of living it has ever known, according to Stuart Chase, in a book entitled, "where's the money coming from? Problems of postwar finance," published by the Twentieth Century Fund.

The book is the third in a series of six reports under the general title, "When The War Ends," in which Mr. Chase gives his own conclusions on postwar questions.

Mr. Chase envisages that at the end of the war "the physical structure of the American economy should be the strongest in its history." Plant, raw materials and skilled workers should be available for a vast increase in living standards," he holds.

Carry Over Huge Output

The main job, he says, will be to carry over into peacetime the huge output achieved in wartime, and to do this he advocates a "compensatory economy." This is a system, he holds, "where business men largely own and operate the means of production, but where the Government underwrites full employment by its control of existing financial machinery."

Mr. Chase calls such a system "the only practicable hope of those who want a maximum of free enterprises."

"In a compensatory economy, the Government is responsible for full employment and social security," he stressed. "It is guided and checked by the measuring rod of a regular count of the unemployed. It relies heavily on taxation to keep the dollar circuit in active motion. Public works program . . . are on file ready for all emergencies, and the economy is also committed to a permanent program of public works in their own right and necessity. Through these and through social security legislation, it becomes possible to assure the budget of essentials—food, shelter, clothing, health services, education—to every American, a compensatory economy appears to be the next logical step."

Compensatory Economy

Discussing the question of war and postwar finance, Mr. Chase finds that all the warring nations get most of their money to back their war efforts out of the labor of people and machines hitherto unemployed.

"The question of where's the money coming from has one answer in the case of the individual. And quite a different answer in the case of all individuals united in a nation," he continued.

"As in the matter of debt, it is meaningless to identify the individual with the nation as a whole. That kind of thinking leads into a blind alley. If you have no money, you cannot buy that beautiful new car. But if you, and all your fellow citizens, want to buy a beautiful new river development project or a beautiful new car, there is nothing to stop you from doing so. What you can 'afford' moves into an entirely new dimension.

"In your collective capacity you can put men and machines hitherto idle to work. . . . You can buy your war and its costly equipment right up to the limit of the nation's manpower, machine-hours and materials.

"Except for our fears and financial traditions, the same formula can be followed in peacetime. The orders then, however, are for highways, schools and Grand Coulees, or for food, shelter, and clothing purchased by those who receive social security benefits. So long as there is slack in the economy, you and your fellow citizens acting through your Government can always take it up by expanding the orders on industry in peace or in war. But you must take it up deliberately and with forethought. The slack will not take itself up in any world that we can now see ahead of us."

Cartoon in the News

Justus, Sioux City Journal

The Dog and His Reflection

U. S. Farm Official Lauds British System of Controls

By Harvey Solberg

President, Rocky Mountain Division, Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One returns from England—where I have been for 60 days with two other American officials of farmers' organizations invited by the British Government to study its food plan—with the impression of a completely adjusted war economy which is working well, and has been handled in such a way as to increase, not diminish, civilian morale.

I am afraid this is in contrast at some points with our own experience. In the field I know best, American agriculture, half-controls which apply at some points and not at others are hurting the morale of American farmers and their will to produce. And our farm program, if what we have is worthy of that name, largely neglects the small farmer, in contrast to England.

The British farmer is content to just about make a living, because he knows no one else is doing much more than that and, specifically, that no one is profiting unduly from his own efforts.

Control All Along Line

He knows the Government system of subsidy and price control is applied all along the line, and that profits, including his own, are subject to a 100 per cent excess-profits tax.

He knows what he will have to pay for seed, tools, and help at every point, so he can figure accurately what his crop will cost and what it will bring.

In contrast, American farmers are subject to rigid price controls at some points, while the persons who supply them may not be under price ceilings at all. Take the case of milk producers, for instance. They operate under a ceiling for their product but there is no ceiling on feed costs or labor costs. I see where the Nonferrous Metals Commission has complained that harvest workers in Idaho are getting up to $2.10 an hour, enough to pull them away from the nonferrous metal mines.

Such a situation would be impossible in Britain. When you attempt to control only part of an economy, while the rest runs free, you are heading into big trouble, and toward the sort of inflation spiral only too evident ahead.

My impression is that American producers think they are angry at controls, but they really are angry at the lack of complete controls.

Subsidies Where Needed

As part of their general system, the British stabilize by applying subsidies where needed, anywhere along the line. This keeps prices low to the consumer while allowing the producer enough to live upon. The subsidy system is much better understood in Britain than here. Here, most persons do not understand it, and the wildest and most damaging allegations fly about regarding its use and probable effect. Its proponents have not made any simple and clear explanations, and naturally its enemies will not do so.

If we want to prevent inflation that would be staggering in its effect, one that would cost our Government billions of dollars more, and at the same time increase the cost of living so the people would be unable to contribute much to carrying on the war, we should study the lessons the British have learned.

Their situation differs from ours in that they learned soon, and harshly, what defeat could mean. When Britain was bombed, the Nazis unknowingly contributed to their own defeat and gave Britain a great push toward victory. For the British then found it comparatively easy to get into a full war status—to forego profits, to permit the closing of nonessential industries, and to enter a rigidly controlled economy.

The spirit of British farmers is exemplified by a man we visited at Dover. He is tilling the soil right to the edge of the cliffs. German long-range artillery may use his buildings for a target any minute, but he refuses to leave.

Virtually every tillable square foot of British soil is producing food. The British used to grow only one third of their food, now they produce well over 60 per cent. They have done it with the aid of American machines, fertilizer, and seed. A few shiploads of such materials have saved us hundreds of bottoms, because the British have used them to produce food that otherwise would have been carried across the Atlantic.

Senators Ask Data on Aid In Latin America

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Senate investigators called for a detailed examination of "good neighbor" activities and spending today, outcome of the charges of Senator Hugh A. Butler (R) of Nebraska that the United States has spent or obligated more than $6,000,000,000 in Latin America.

Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, Chairman of a committee investigating Government spending, said he had asked Nelson Rockefeller, the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, for a complete accounting.

Vice-President Wallace, who has taken an active interest in South American affairs, called Senator Butler's report "a shocking slur to our Latin-American allies," based on "fantastic figures which have been used in an apparent effort to discredit the good neighbor policy."

Mr. Rockefeller, himself, in a speech at an American Legion dinner last night reiterated that the estimate was "a misrepresentation of the facts." The Co-ordinator contended that all outlays totaled less than $600,000,000 in Latin America.

Knox Says Navy Doubled Combat Strength in Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—A United States fleet twice the fighting strength it was even 11 months ago is today on the offensive—nearly all of it flung against the Japanese in the Pacific.

Prewar disarmament and post-Pearl Harbor losses are now more than compensated by the fastest and largest construction the nation has ever achieved.

The result is that American naval, and air power is constantly carrying the fight closer home to the Japanese.

The latest disclosures from Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, show that in doubling the American fleet since Jan. 11, the United States now has 40 aircraft carriers.

The Navy actually totals today 817 combatant ships—battleships, carriers cruisers, destroyers, destroyer-escorts, and submarines plus thousands of auxiliary, patrol, mine, and landing vessels.

Growth of Flat-Tops

Secretary Knox, openly detailing the mounting power of the fleet at his press conference yesterday afternoon, said that the completion of the aircraft carrier Wasp at noon Wednesday of this week marked the 419th American combat vessel finished in 1943.

On Jan. 1 of this year there were 419 war vessels in service—compared with 344 warships at the outbreak of the war. Twenty-one combatant ships have been lost in the past 11 months, the Secretary announced, but during the next two weeks 21 other warships will be finished to offset this numerical loss.

The more than two score aircraft carriers completed this year, it was explained, include many of the "baby flat-tops" which have demonstrated their worth both in antisubmarine work and landing operations. Technically classed as auxiliaries—though potent fighting craft—the smaller carriers are not included among the 419 warships built this year.

Destroyer Escorts

Construction was concentrated throughout the year on carriers—the big fleet carriers and the "baby flat-tops"—and the new destroyer escorts. The first of the DE antisub vessels was finished last February and some 230 have been completed since.

"The goal for the year was fixed at 260 (destroyer escorts)," Secretary Knox stated. "That quota is 90 per cent filled and will be surpassed before the end of the year. These vessels are now being turned out at a rate in excess of 40 per month."

Republicans Study Postwar Problems

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 27 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker's office announced yesterday a Republican Special Committee on Postwar Enterprise, Industry and Employment, created by the Republican Postwar Advisory Council at its Mackinac Island meeting, would meet here Dec. 6. Governor Bricker is Chairman of the Committee.

Seven subjects were allotted to the Committee to study—provisions for demobilization of the armed forces, conversion from war to peace industries, encouragement of investment and of employment by industry preservation of small business, the problems of unfair competition and monopoly, domestic commerce and transportation, public works highways, and reclamation.

Members of the Committee, in addition to Governor Bricker, are Governors Harry F. Kelley of Michigan, Earl Snell of Oregon, Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, Representative Dirksen of Illinois and Albert W. Hawkes of New York.

Chinese Exclusion Repealer Reaches President's Desk

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Legislation repealing the old Chinese Exlusion Acts, which bans Chinese immigration and makes Chinese residents ineligible for naturalization, reached President Roosevelt's desk today.

The House-approved measure passed the Senate yesterday. It is intended to correct what Mr. Roosevelt has termed "an historic mistake." The repealer provides for a quota system under which 105 Chinese would be admitted annually. It also lifts the ban against the naturalization of Chinese.

Protests from Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina that the action meant "sticking a big toe in the door which radical internationalists want to open" to immigration were swept aside by a resounding chorus of "ayes."

"This is a military action, just as surely as is winning a battle in Italy," said Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah.

The President had recommended the legislation as "additional proof that we regard China not only as a partner in waging war, but that we regard her as a partner in the days of peace."

The ban on Chinese immigration was passed 61 years ago. There now are about 45,000 Chinese in the United States, including native-born American citizens and Oriental-born residents not now eligible for citizenship.

Boundary Bill Sets Pentagon in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 27—Washington's multi-million-dollar airport and the grounds of the War Department's massive Pentagon Building would be indisputably located in Virginia under a bill just approved by the House District Committee to settle a long-standing boundary dispute between the District of Columbia and Virginia.

The measure, introduced by Representative Jennings Randolph, of West Virginia, would make the present high-water mark on the Virginia side of the Potomac River the official boundary. The District has contended the old high-water mark, somewhat south of the present line and bisecting the airport and Pentagon grounds, much of which is on "made land," should be the boundary.

The bill, however, would give District authorities concurrent jurisdiction over the stretch of "No Man's Land" between the old and present high-water marks.

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Have you thought about what you can do with your time, talents, experience, or just sheer spunk and willingness to help? You may fill in as a teacher or librarian; you may work as a food processor, help out in a laundry, in a store or restaurant or hotel. Perhaps you've always wanted to do newspaper work—this may be your chance! Many of the jobs available don't require experience. Watch the 'want ads' and get advice from the local United States Employment Service Office.

Nourishing one-dish meals—stews with Rumford-biscuit crusts, for instance—cut time and add to your popularity! Quick breads brighten meals and provide variety and lift. Try these Fluffy Muffins, served piping hot.

Fluffy Muffins

2 c. flour	½ tsp. salt
2 tblsps. sugar	1 egg beaten
3 tsps. *Rumford Baking Powder*	1 c. milk
	3 tblsps. melted shortening

Sift together flour, sugar, baking powder and salt. Add beaten egg, milk and shortening to dry ingredients, stirring just enough to moisten. Fill greased muffin pans ⅔ full. Bake in hot (400° F.) oven 25 minutes. Makes 12 medium-sized muffins.

Whatever you do, don't neglect your family's nutrition. And don't deny yourself the reward of the smiles they reserve for your tempting meals. You may be sure of both if you bake lots of quick breads, cakes and cookies, always using Rumford, the all-phosphate double-acting baking powder that promises *both* extra nutrition and baking success.

Quick Breads! New Rumford recipe folder to help you top off every meal. Write me for it—and ask for *Ration Point Savers* too—both *free*! Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford Baking Powder, Rumford 16, R. I.

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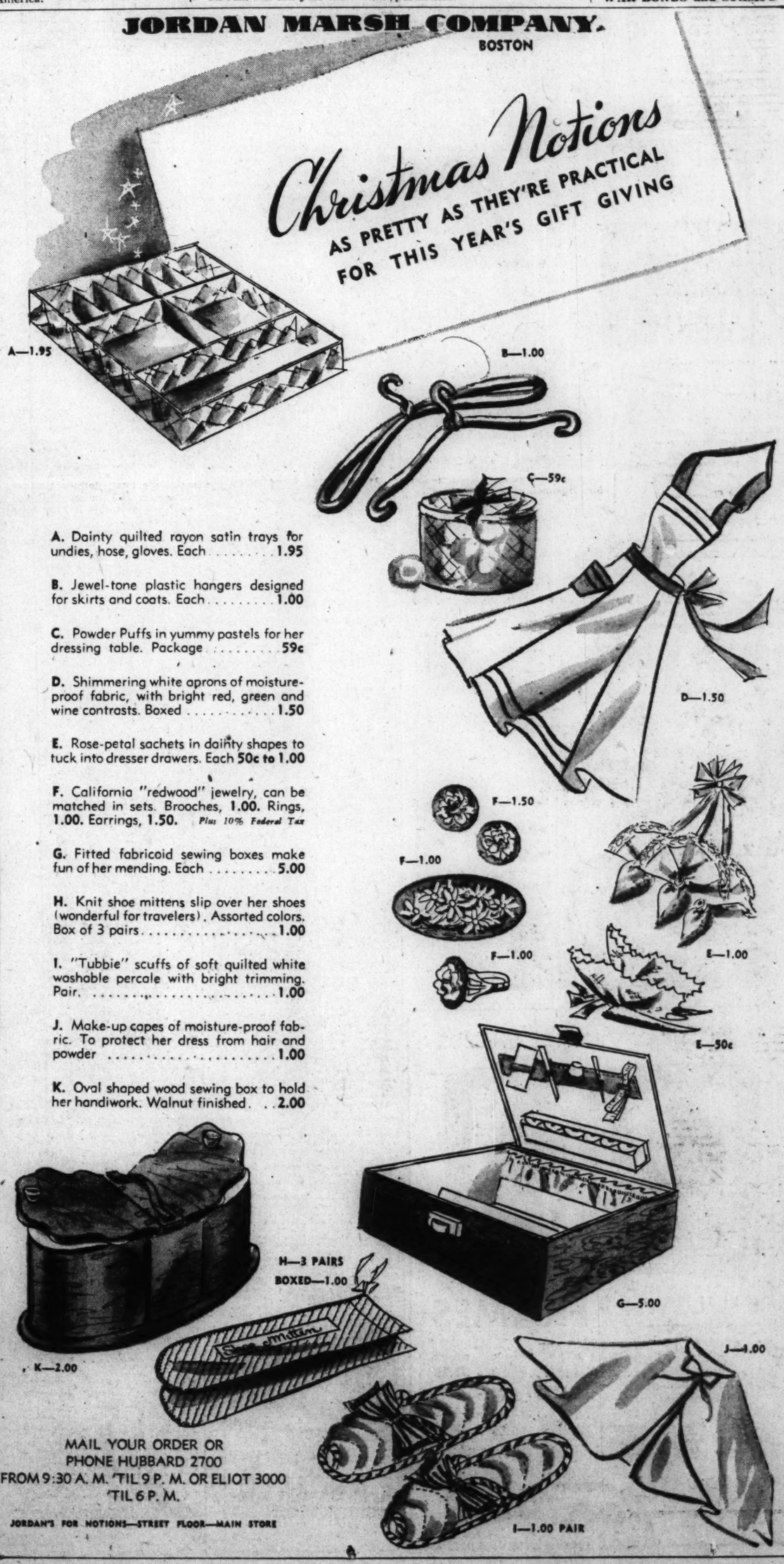

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JORDAN'S FOR NOTIONS—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

Clubwomen's Holiday Gifts Go to Services This Year

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts clubwomen won't be exchanginng gifts at their Christmas parties this year. Servicemen and women will get them instead. Mrs. Frank P. Bennett of Saugus, a member of the War Relief Division of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, is responsible for the idea.

Knowing that many clubs customarily hold Christmas parties, she recommended that this year members bring gifts suitable for service folk, to be distributed through United Service Organizations. She also proposes that instead of having individual club parties, they get together with other organizations to provide cheer for members of the armed forces.

Mrs. Bennett is chairman of a Federation Committee newly organized to carry out a three-fold U. S. O. project which the Federation recently undertook to sponsor. In this capacity she meets with the U. S. O. once a week. The project includes the making of a scrapbooks, the extension of home hospitality to service women, and the formation of interdenominational committees that will work for the comfort of service men and women.

One of several organizations asked to help meet the demand for scrapbooks for the services, the Federation has 9,000 as its goal. Mrs. Bennett says her committee began in a small way with 500 of the U. S. O. scrapbook covers, but she ordered 500 more yesterday. The covers are on sale at Federation Headquarters, 115 Newbury Street, Boston, at the cost price of 10 cents apiece. These completed books will be sent to Army and Navy hospitals, isolated camps, and hospital quarters on battleships.

As for entertaining service women, she emphasizes that what these women, stationed in strange localities, miss most is a home atmosphere. Clubwomen, therefore, are asked to make a special effort to invite them to their homes.

The third part of this newest Federation project applies, according to Mrs. Bennett, to cities and towns where there is no inter-denominational committee working for the benefit of members of the armed forces. Club presidents are urged to take the initiative in forming such groups.

Other members of Mrs. Bennett's Scrapbook Committee are Mrs. Carl S. Floyd of Winthrop, Mrs. Joseph G. Reynolds, Jr., of Belmont; Mrs. Hester Cross Triggs, of East Lynn; Miss Marjorie A. Burns, Roslindale; Mrs. Lewis C. Stevens, Worcester, and Mrs. Edwin Toland, Malden.

Brookline Unit Formed

Dr. Sarah Wambaugh will be guest speaker at the first general meeting of the Brookline Unit of the Boston League of Women Voters on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the home of Miss Margaret Fish, 9 Prescott Street.

Mrs. Robert L. DeNormandie will talk briefly on "Backgrounds of the League"; Mrs. Thomas Hale Ham will report on the Education Committee, and Miss Margaret Estabrook on "Neighborhood Groups." Tea will be served.

Monday's meeting marks the definite formation of a Brookline Unit, following three trial meetings held since last February. Mrs. Alan Morse will review last year's work, and future program plans will be discussed. Mrs. Herbert Erhman will preside.

N. E. Women's Club

The Red Cross and community relief will both benefit from the annual card party of the New England Women's Club to be held at 146 Commonwealth Avenue on Monday following luncheon at 1 o'clock. Mrs. Percy E. Hunt is general chairman and Mrs. Jason R. Atwell has charge of the luncheon. There will also be a treasure table where gifts will be sold under the direction of Mrs. Frank R. Ober and Miss Elzada H. Paine. Mrs. Clarence S. Angell is ticket chairman.

Waban Guest Night

Guest Night, the annual evening meeting of the Waban Woman's Club, will be held at the Neighborhood Clubhouse Monday at 8:30 p. m. Miss Beborah Bankart will present the film "Ski Patrol," and a representative of the WAC Recruiting Service will speak. Members of the Junior Woman's Club and their escorts are invited. Mrs. Douglas M. Gray and Mrs. Raymond E. Ashley will have charge of refreshments.

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Guest Artist
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of "Blossom Time"

Sun., Nov. 28, 4-4:30 P. M.

New England Mutual Hall

WNAC

and the

YANKEE NETWORK

Americans Seen Founders In Allegiance

By Millicent J. Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The idea of free-will allegiance between a colony and its mother country, considered today the "first principle of the British Commonwealth of free nations," is really an American discovery, according to Eric Underwood, British publicist.

Calling it America's "original contribution to political thought," Mr. Underwood said that although few Americans are aware of the fact, Richard Bland, American colonial statesman, as early as 1764 declared that the real link which bound the American colonies to the mother country was free-will allegiance toward the British dominion and not submission to the home parliament.

Mr. Underwood spoke yesterday afternoon to members of the New England Association of Teachers of English, holding a two-day conference in Boston.

Conceding that the United States leads the world today in journalism, architecture, engineering, and medical science, he declared that America's contribution having the most influence on mankind is in the political sphere. Not, as so often supposed, in the advancement of democratic government, he added. Democracy is an English conception, he held, and "in practical politics the British have gone farther along the democratic road and in social welfare than America." In fact, the very ideation which the United States was founded derived from England, he claimed, "the Magna Charta, English common law, the martyrs of the Reformation, the republic of Cromwell, and, most important of all, the philosophy of John Locke, from which Jefferson admitted he had learned all he knew. Nor was the Federal system an American discovery," he said. Switzerland had adopted it long before.

But the idea of free-will allegiance between one country and another, was an original with America. "In the realm of ideas, therefore, America is the real founder of the British Commonwealth, just as Britain is the founder of the United States," Mr. Underwood averred.

Mr. Underwood urged the teachers to study more closely the system of the British Commonwealth in order to avoid the misunderstandings that currently crop up, as for example concerning India. He also made a strong plea for the advancement of "the human studies"—meaning history, literature, for example—as against the utilitarian. "We have progressed in science and invention, but there is no real advance without humane living, and we have neglected the art of living together," he said. Declaring that in the long run the humane subjects will prove more practical than the so-called practical subjects, he said that ignorance of history on the part of leaders in America and Britain got us into the trouble we are in today. "They forgot what history teaches away back from the beginning: that liberty is only secured by eternal vigilance."

Thomas B. Jeffery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 27—Thomas B. Jeffery, Assistant Professor of Art at Wellesley College, who passed on last night, had been serving at Wellesley since 1932.

His special interest was in French fifteenth century architecture. A native of Kenosha, Wis., he received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Princeton in 1927, a diploma in art from Oxford University in 1930, his Master of Arts from Princeton in 1932 and his Master of Fine Arts from the same university in 1932.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—5:30 p. m.—Scottish Clans' Clan McNeil. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Moscow—6.48 p. m.—English period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—Current Events: GRH, GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—American Red Cross Eagle Club. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"The Stage Presents." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Caracas—9:35 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Sunday, November 28

Chungking—11:15 p. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

London—5:30 p. m.—Answering You. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—World News Round-up: J. B. McGeachy. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"Don Quixote," Episode I. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

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Gardner Read Conducts His Second Symphony

Read and Beethoven, two original composers, had to compete at the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin conducting, yesterday afternoon, against Schönberg and Bennett, a pair of facile and entertaining arrangers; and the two who stood on the merits of their own music, the disadvantages considered, came out pretty well. Gardner Read, American, was represented on the program with his Symphony No. 2, op. 45; and he himself, invited to town for the occasion, appeared on the platform of Symphony Hall directing the first presentation anywhere of his three-movement work (Presto, Adagio, Largamente). Beethoven likewise was represented with his Symphony No. 2 in D major in four-movement form, which lists among his works as op. 36.

As for Arnold Schönberg, his contribution to proceedings was his orchestration of Bach's Prelude and Fugue in E flat for Organ, known as "St. Anne's." Then for Robert Russell Bennett, his entry in the exhibition was a Symphonic Picture on George Gershwin's Negro opera, "Porgy and Bess."

To take note of the new symphony and its performance, the first movement, no mistake, took hold of the matinée listeners interest with firm grip. That the attitude of the audience was hospitable to start with needs not be said. The Boston Symphony conductor has brought his public to such a pass that any native effort in the way of composing is warmly accepted for a trial. Dr. Koussevitzky may conduct himself, he may turn the duty over to Mr. Burgin as associate conductor, or ne may let the composer, as at this time, show what he can do. In any case, keen and encouraging attention on the part of the house is certain. Nor was it out of mere politeness that the people were all but gasping at a moment of high pause in that energetic, assertive Presto.

Which meant just one thing. They expected something. They were right up to edge, unexaggeratingly to remark, of ecstasy when the Presto concluded; and what a chance for the music, when it made its way into the Adagio! A chance, indeed, but a rather missed one; for no song of any particular distinction came into sound there. A few romantic, quite commonplace strains, and the opportunity went by. The last movement ran mostly in the vein of the first; contrasts and excitements abounded, though scarcely so much as a fragment of a tune to remember the day by got realized.

All the same, the Read Symphony No. 2 reaches ahead. It is no backward glance, like the Schönberg and Gershwin arrangements. It does something to a listener's aspirations, after all, where the works of the two orchestrators do little more than beguile and flatter recollection

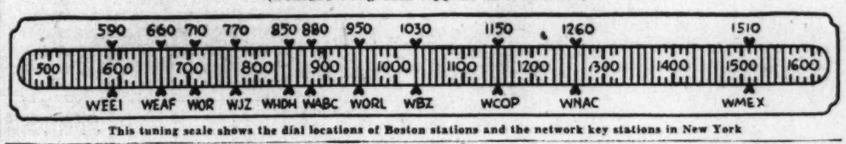
W. P. T.

Tour Cancelled

"Star and Garter" will not be seen in Boston after all. The show, which closes next Saturday night at the Music Box in New York, was scheduled to open at the Shubert here on Dec. 7, but a wire from Michael Todd, the producer, says: "Rather than send an inferior company on tour, I have decided to cancel the tour of 'Star and Garter.'"

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00 Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Circle C Band
12:15 Shirley Booth	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News Service	Circle C Band
12:30 "Stars Over Poliywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45		Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 Dick Powell; Martha Tilton; Songs.	Horace Heidt's Music	'That They Might Live'; Red Cross dramatiizat'n	Henry Jerome's Orch	Italian Melodies
1:15 Musical Variety	Horace Heidt's Music	News service	Henry Jerome's Orch	Invitation to Opera
1:30 Army-Navy football	Treasury Star Parade	Army-Navy football game	Musical Roundup	Music at Game Time
1:45 Army-Navy football	Fishermen's Pgm.; News	Army-Navy football game	Army - Navy football	Music at Game Time
2:00 game	Metropolitan Opera: Verdi's 'La Forza Del Destino'; Frederick Jagel;	Army-Navy football game	game	Mystery Melody Contest
2:15 Army-Navy football		Army-Navy football game	Army - Navy football	Mystery Melody Contest
2:30 game		Army-Navy football game	game	Leatherneck Parade
2:45 Army-Navy football	Lawrence Tibbett; Elzio	Army-Navy football game	Army - Navy football	News service
3:00 game	Pinza; Stella Roman;	Two-way interview with Submarine & Plane; Game	game	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Army-Navy football	Anna Kaskas; Thelma		Army - Navy football	Musical Fantasy
3:30 game	Votipka; with supporting cast; Bruno Walter,		Army - Navy football	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Army-Navy football		Army-Navy football game	Army - Navy football	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 game	conductor	Army-Navy football game	game	Bob Chester's Orchestra
4:15 Army-Navy football	Metropolitan Opera: Verdi's 'La Forza Del Destino; Bruno Walter, con.	Army-Navy football game	Army-Navy football game	Teddy Powell's Orch
4:30 Dave Cheskin's Or.		Joseph Gallicchio's Or.	Sports Comments	Mills Brothers
4:45 Dave Cheskin's Or.		Joseph Gallicchio's Or.	"Sweet String Time"	Johnny Messner's Orch
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	'Popular Music'	Thomas Peluso's Orch.	Network program	Duke Ellington's Orch
5:15 Follies; Charles Paul	Popular Music'	Bob Chamberlin's Orch.	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Art Kassel's Orchestra
5:30 'Mother & Dad'; dr	WHDH String Quintet;	Story Behind Headlines	Musical Roundup	Will Bradley's Orchestra
5:45 'Mother & Dad'; dr	Guest speakers	Curt Massey; Quartet	Musical Roundup	News service
6:00 "Page One"; News	Message of Israel	News; Commentator	News service	Sports news
6:15 Chats About Dogs	Message of Israel	Boston Soldiers: England	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Musically Yours"	Newscast	Football Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	Treasury Star Parade
6:45 World Today; News	Leon Henderson	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 The Man Behind the Gun; drama	"What's New?"; Variety; drama; orch.; Ann Solhern; Maxelle & Berkova;	"For This We Fight"; "Festival America"; orch.	Weekly Visit American Eagle Club in London	'Revival Echoes'; spkr.
7:15		"Ellery Queen"; drama.	Concert Album	News service
7:30 Bob Hawk's 'Thanks to the Yanks'	Lou Holtz; J Ameche mc	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	Fred Lang, news	Ann Nigro, pianist
7:45				'Lest We Forget'; drama
8:00 Groucho Marx Variety Show; guest	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	"California Melodies"	Religious program
8:15 "Inner Sanctum";	Boston Symphony Orch.	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	Maxine Grey, songs; or.	Religious program
8:30 Mystery dr.; news	Richard Burgin, cond.	'Truth or Consequences'	"Foreign Assignment";	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Boston Symphony Orch.	Ralph Edwards, comm.	dramatic series	Pete Herman's Orchestra
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Richard Burgin, cond.	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Marion	Classical Album; Walton
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	comedy; songs; orch.	Claire; Thos. L. Thomas;	Concerto for Violin and
9:30 Or.; Frank Sinatra	Duke Ellington's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Ruth Slater; Kern's	Orchestra
9:45 "Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz	"Music in the Air"; Or.	Classical Album: Olym-
10:00 Serenade"; music.	John Gunther, news	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news	pics - N. Y. Rovers
10:15 Correction, Please;	Army Service Forces	Lionel Hampton, cond.	Saturday Night Bond-	hockey game
10:30 J. McWilliams, mc.	Presents: Drama; cr...	"Grand Old Opry"; Hill-	wagon; guests; dr.; or.	Olympics-N. Y. Rovers
10:45 Network speaker	'The Little Show'	billy show; W. Ferne	Musical Roundup	News service
11:00 News; World War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
11:15 Jam; Rideout	"South of the Border";	Weather; Off the Record	Justin Stone's Orch	Harry James's Orchestra
11:30 'Flashgun Casey';	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	Ted Lewis's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45 drama adventures	Pat Sands' Orchestra	Capt. Glenn Miller, con.	Bernie Cummins' Orch	Music; News

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00 News; organ	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15 Organ Fantasies	Newscast	News service; Weather	Radio Carollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors	Petite Musicale	'Wake Up Smiling'
8:45 Circle	'The Breakfast Table'	Boone County Neighbors	News service	News service
9:00 News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15 E. Power Biggs, Organ Recital	Variety Music: Samuel Fisher, conductor	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30		The Melody's the Thing	Network speaker	Religious program
9:45 Religious program	Variety music	The Melody's the Thing	Network speaker	'Gems of Melody'
10:00 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: Music	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	'Gems of Melody'
10:15 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: Music	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	'Music in the Modern
10:30 People's Platform	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Southland Echoes: choir	Manner'
10:45 People's Platform	Services: speaker	Words and Music	The Hollidays, vocalists	Tremont Temole Church
11:00 News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Service; speaker
11:15 Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services: speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	Tremont Temple Church
11:30 Invitation to Learning; guest speakers	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	speaker	Service; speaker
11:45	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Cath. Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Church
12:00 News service	Weekly War Journal	News; NBC Concert Or.,	Reviewing Stand: "Hit-	News report
12:15 Texas Rangers	Newscast	H. Leopold Spitalny, con	ler's Home Front"	Lawrence Tibbett, songs
12:30 Trans-Atlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45 "People to People"	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conductor	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Phil, Saltman	News service	News service	The Balboo Playhouse
1:15 Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	Camp Wheeler Program.	"Service Unlimited"; dr.	Italian Melodies
1:30 Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	Lt. Chicago Roundtable:	Musical Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45 Curt Massey, songs	Cavalcade of Song	"Grade Labeling"	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00 'Ceiling Unlimited,'	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15 Joseph Cotten	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	Today's Men & Women
2:30 World news	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 World News; Songs	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic-	Treasury Star Parade	Dr. Louise Stanley; Food	Treasury Star Parade	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 Symphony; Artur	"D'Artega Presents"	World News Parade	Fighting Heroes U. S. N.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 Rodzinski, cond.	"Hot Copy"; drama	"One Army Hour"; choir;	Quiz of Two Cities	Two Cities
3:45 Erica Morini, violin soloist	"Hot Copy"; drama	speakers; band; drama	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
4:00	Concert Hall	Pickups from training	'Thanks to America'; or.	Religious program
4:15 N. Y. Philharmonic	Concert Hall	centers through't world	trio; soloist; guest; talk	Religious program
4:30 Alexander Cores;	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Capt. Jim Healy	Young People's Church	Religious program
4:45 Tenor; guitarist	ditions: W. Pelletier	Capt. Jim Healy	of the Air; speaker	Religious program
5:00 Family Hour: Gladys	John Vandercook; John	NBC Symphony Orch.;	Fireside Party: Drama;	Religious program
5:15 Swarthout; Reed	Gunther, news analysis	Arturo Toscanini, cond.	ch.; Griff Williams' Or.	Religious program
5:30 Kennedy; chorus	Musical Steelmakers	"The Shadow"; mystery	"Dramatic Moments"	Religious program
5:45 "Dear John"; sk	Musical Steelmakers	Arturo Toscanini, cond.	dramatization	Religious program
6:00 Theater: Kay Francis: Lady Grew Up	News; String Ensemble	Religious program	First Nighter: Barbara	Tremont Temple Twilight
6:15 America in the Air	String Ensemble; guest	Religious program	Luddy: 'On Corny Side'	Services; speaker
6:30 America in the Air	speaker; String En-	'The Great Gildersleeve';	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45 America in the Air	semble: Narration	dr. with Harold Peary	'Little Show'": drama	Religious drama
7:00 William Shirer	News commentator	Jack Benny Show: Mary	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album
7:15 "Songs by Sinatra"	Dorothy Thompson	Livingstone; Rochester	Hour: speaker	Classical Album
7:30 "We, the People";	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelly,	Bandwagon; Maltv Mal-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album
7:45 interviews; orch.	m. c.; James Fly, FCC	neck's Or.; guest; News	Hour; speaker	Classical Album
8:00 Jerry Lester Show.	Roy Porter, news; Int	Edgar Bergen; C. Mc-	"The Adventures of Bull-	Central Baptist Church
8:15 Jerry Lester Show.	That's a Good One: com.	Carthy; William Bendix	dog Drummond"; drama	Services
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	Mack Harrell; Dorothy	'One Man's Family";	News service	Central Baptist Church
8:45 drama; news	Kirsten; chorus; orch.	'One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Services
9:00 Radio Reader's Digest: drama; music	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry - Go - Round; orch.; songs	Cleveland Symphony Or.	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15 Jas. Melton & Co.;	Chamber Music Society	American Album of Fa-	Cleveland Symphony Or.	Hour: speakers
9:30 Alex Templeton	of Lower Basin Street	miliar Music	Erich Leinsdorf, cond.	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Hollywood Reporter			Hour: speakers
10:00 "Take It or Leave	Gertrude Lawrence; Bri-	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	News service
10:15 It"; quiz program	an Ahearne; Pygmalion	Or.; chorus; soloists	Sunny Skylar, songs	Irish Melodies
10:30 "Adventures of the	The Symphonette, with	Bob Crosby & Co; Les	John Stanley, comments	Pan Americana
10:45 Thin Man"; or	M. Piastro, conductor	Tremayne; guest soloist	Justin Stone's Orch.	Voice of the Army
11:00 News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Glenn Miller's Orch.
11:15 "Jam"; Rideout	"Curtain Calls"	News of the World	Old - Fashioned Revival	Todd Grant, news
11:30 Bob Allen's Orch.	"Curtain Calls"	Pacific Story: Drama:	Hour; speaker	Day's End: music
11:45 Bob Allen's Orch	Jan Garber's Or.; News	Black Dragon Society	Old-Fashioned Revival	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00 'Honeym'n Hill'; sk.	Breakfast Music: Inter.,	"Road of Life"; sketch.	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga!
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music: Inter.,	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	New England Cupboard	Alfred Antonini's Orch.
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Brave Tomorrow"; sk.	"Spotlight Revue"	Words and Music
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew interviews	"David Harum"; sketch.	Im'g'ne Wolcott: 'Words'	News service; Talk
12:00 Kate Smith; talk	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Circle C Band
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Circle C Band
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 'Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: music; talks	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking: news	"The Little Show"; Rakov's Orchestra; songs	Ray Dady, news comm'ts	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Air Express Music	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	Jack Berch's Orchestra.	Invitation to the Opera
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Edward MacHugh, hymns	News service	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time: Music
1:45 'The Goldbergs'; sk.	Fishermen's Prgrm; news		Cedric Foster, news	and Interviews
2:00 Serial drama	Rodrigues & Sutherland	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30 We Love and Learn	Concert Hall	"Light of the World"; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45 'Perry Mason'; sk.	Concert Hall	Hymns of All Churches	"Mutual Goes Calling"	News service
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Across the Caribbean	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Piano and Organ Recital	Musical Fantasy
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	Asso Jewish Philanthro-	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party: va-	Gene Autry and the
3:45 "Help Wanted"	pies: speaker; string or.	'Right to Happiness"	riety show; orchestra	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Home Front Matinee; guest; News	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch,	Walter Compton, news	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
4:15	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch.	Musical Roundup	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
4:30 "Life to the Front"	Singing Stars	"Lorenso Jones"; sketch	Nat Brandwynne's Orch.	Coast Guard Sparmobile:
4:45 Army Relief; Date	Singing Stars	"Widder Brown"; sketch	"Full Speed Ahead"	band; tenor
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies;	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries";	Musical Roundup	Sam Donahue's Orch.
5:15 Evelyn Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life";	"The Cinnamon Bear";	Irish Melodies
5:30 Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Moment Musicale
6:15 Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers.	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris.	Moment Musicale
6:30 Lyn Murray; Music	"Jerry and Sky"	'Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	WHDH String Quartet	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 Ed Sullivan, Int.	Sports program	News of the World	Musical program	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch.	"The Lone Ranger";	"Fighting Fronts";	"Army Air Forces";	"How About It, Girls"
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch.	western dramatisation	John Barry, comments	Gene Raymond, mc	Clement Norton, talk
8:00 "Vox Pop"; inter.	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America;	"Sizing Up the News";	Studio speaker
8:15 "Vox Pop"; inter.	"Lum n' Abner"	"Wise Mad General"	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr;	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45 music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	"Curtain Time"
9:00 Theater; Ruth Warrick, Pat O'Brien,	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Lily Pons, guest soloist;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Scarlatti Sonatas for Harpsichord
9:15	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Donald Voorhees's Orch.	Gracie Fields' Show	
9:30 "The Iron Major"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Paul Winchell; Jerry Ma-	
9:45 Theater	Orchestra; Songs	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	honey; songs; orchestra	Classical Album
10:00 Guild: Irene Dunne,	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15 dramatization	Men, Machines & Victory	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	Sunny Skylar, songs	Voice of Underground
10:30 Ogden Nash; Guy	"The Symphonette"; Md	"Information Please";	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
10:45 Lombardo's Orch.	Piastro, conductor	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:00 News; World War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News Service	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
11:15 "Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Weather; "Off Record"	Radio Newsreel	Freddy Martin's Orch.
11:30 B. Goodman's Or.	Fishermen's Program	St. Louis Serenade	Radio Newsreel	Day's End; music
11:45 B. Goodman's Or.	Dance orch.; War news	St. Louis Serenade	Jose Morand's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Boston Opera House—"Carmen Jones," by Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd. Staged by Hassard Short, presented by Billy Rose. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. Last day.

Wilbur—"Ramshackle Inn," comedy by George Batson. Starring ZaSu Pitts. 8:20. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:20.

Colonial—"The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Lelia Ernst, Lenore Ulric. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert — "Blossom Time," operetta by Dorothy Donnelly and Sigmund Romberg. Featuring Barbara Scully. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—Victory concert for members of the Armed Forces by Elizabeth Wysor, contralto; Lois Porter, violin; Elmer Schoettle, piano; Margaret Glaser, accompanist. 3.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Elisabeth Davis, soprano. Hellmut Baerwald accompanist. 2.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Gary Cooper, Ingrid Bergman. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9:05.

Exeter—News and Short Films. 2, 5, 8. "This is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 3, 6, 9.

Fenway—"Thank Your

Union Labor City Workers To Have Status Discussed

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Results of a conference next week between Mayor Tobin and representatives of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor on demands of 300 union labor city employees for more pay and other concessions will be studied with care by Bostonians interested in the problems of organized labor, specifically those of a civil service union.

During the conference the city's Chief Executive will sit down with Thomas E. Wilkinson, the acting Secretary-Treasurer of the State Federation, and officers of Local 656 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, representing some 300 meter readers, laborers and clerks in the water division of the Public Works Department.

They will discuss adoption of a seven-point bargaining program, that calls for permanent raises ranging in amounts from $200 to $400, overtime compensation on a straight time-and-one-half basis, and vacations with pay, but these routine proposals will be placed against a fiscal background that finds municipal expenses already dangerously high.

Assuming that the local's program will be rejected—an assumption based on the fact that the Mayor has already granted war emergency pay raises of $200 to all city employees—the question is posed: What can the members of a civil service union such as this one do to underline the urgency of their demands.

They cannot strike. Arnold S. Zander, the General President, has declared that this time-honored means of implementing their demands is out-of-bounds, at cross purposes with the union's avowed policy. Nor can they quit the municipal pay roll without placing their civil service seniority rating in serious jeopardy.

The solution, as proposed by Mr. Wilkinson, is an aptly democratic one, namely organization of the local members not simply as a union local but as a voting bloc, a group like a taxpayers association that would be at the same time articulate and powerful and that could swing as much weight politically as it could muster, no more, no less.

To this end the State Federation has proposed an educational campaign which is designed to acquaint their own members, including the civil service unions, of the rights they possess as public servants, among other things namely the whys and wherefores of job classifications, wages and step-rate raises.

An informed union, Mr. Wilkinson reasons, would be ripe for political action. It would be ready and willing to vote for or against public officeholders who subscribed to or opposed their aims, and votes, singly or in blocs, are something no politico would be without.

Baldwin Garretson

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Canning Job Done By Prison Inmates

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 27 (AP)—A cannery established this summer at the Connecticut State prison and operated entirely by inmates canned 108,628 gallons of assorted vegetables, it has been announced by State Purchasing Supervisor Edward Geissler who said addition of new equipment was expected to give the cannery a 300,000 gallon capacity next season.

Suntaug Lake To See Vast New Housing

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Postwar, private housing development number one moved out of the blueprint stage into the official records today as Royal Barry Wills, New England specialist in colonial architecture, anounced the opening of "Sherwood Forest" a 200-acre tract of virgin land on Lake Suntaug in South Lynnfield.

Following the pre-war trend of laying out home developments along the major arteries for automobile traffic, Mr. Wills has selected the junction of Route 128 and the Newburyport Turnpike as the most likely attraction for postwar home owners. He also has obtained some of the last remaining, accessible lake-front properties within a 50-mile radius of the State House.

But there is more in this postwar planning venture than the eye can see, though it can see plenty in this beautiful tract of virgin forest that gets its name "Sherwood Forest" from its original owner who came from the Robin Hood districts of England. For the location of this development of what will some day be $6,000 to $15,000 houses in the traditional colonial styles has three significant aims:

1. To be ready for the release of building materials to private enterprise possibly before the war is ended.

2. To follow the established trend of home ownership into the distant suburbs, on the theory that after the war this trend will be greatly accelerated.

3. To provide for varied price categories.

"Sherwood Forest" is equal in extent to almost one-half the size of the town of South Lynnfield and hence can be expected to more than double the population of the town if popularity developed. Lots will be no smaller than one quarter of an acre, running up to at least an acre. Along the lake front, the sizes will be restricted to one quarter of an acre. While a varied price range is provided, Mr. Wills expects that most of the houses will fall within $8,000 to $10,000.

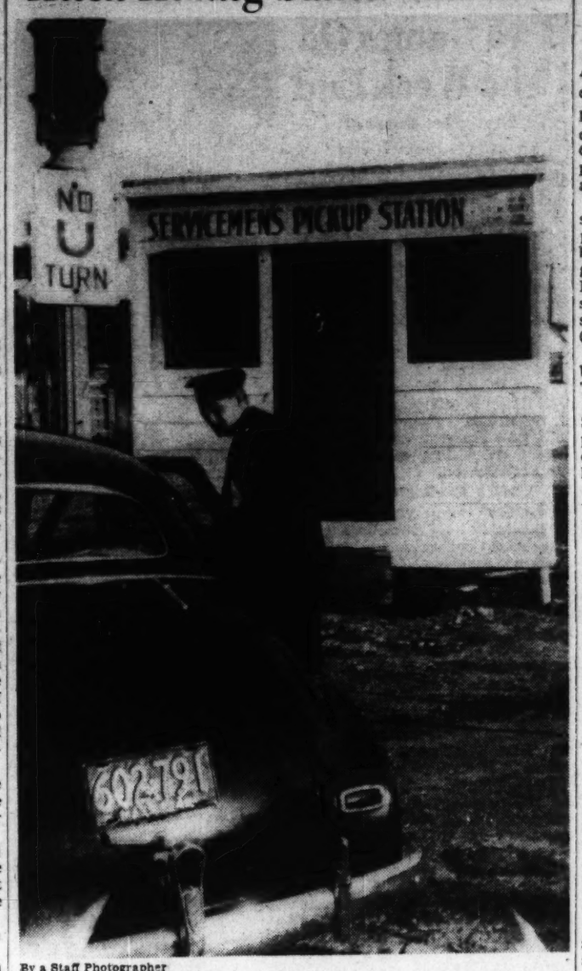
Postwar planning of the highest order went into the location of the Wills development. He first ascertained that South Lynnfield in recent years had increased in population and general activities faster than any other community of its size in the State. At the same time the town's accessibility to Boston has been improved in recent years by the reconstruction of the Newburyport Turnpike with side connections to the Sumner Tunnel.

At the same time Mr. Wills figured that would-be home owners after the war will be thinking more than ever in terms of living as far as they can from their work, that the country environment will be "a natural" after the stress and strain of wartime living.

Mr. Wills anticipates a natural postwar reaction against the type of FHA homes being built during the war to take place in the form of a general return to the attractive lines of well-designed colonial dwellings. Hence, he makes no attempt at the modernistic towards which New England may gravitate slowly, but "never to the suppression of or domination over the colonial."

"Sherwood Forest" is to be bounded on the longest side by Lake Suntaug, on the rear by a memorial park and pond, and on another side by a town park. Thus it is ideally protected against encroachments by any future home development of a less desirable nature.

Hitch-Hiking Sailor Gets Lift



By a Staff Photographer

Lions Club Members Erect Highway Shelter

Members of the Shrewsbury, Mass., Lions Club have just erected a shelter for hitch-hiking soldiers and sailors seeking rides from Worcester to Boston. Located just outside Worcester, the shelter was built by the members, who bought materials from money they made picking apples recently in a save-the-crop drive.

New Light Thrown on Mystery Of the Sinking of the Portland

Log of the Port of Boston

New light on New England's greatest sea mystery—the loss of the white, paddle-wheel, passenger steamer Portland—is provided today, 45 years to a day after the sinking, by Lieut. Edward Rowe Snow, Winthrop teacher, historian and recognized authority on the islands of Boston harbor.

Lieutenant Snow, just released from the Army Air Corps because of wounds received in the African campaign, has completed a book, off the press today, entitled "Great Storms and Famous Shipwrecks of the New England Coast." In it is one of the most comprehensive analyses of the loss of the Portland, Nov. 27, 1898, yet offered to the public.

The book, published by the Yankee Publishing Co. of Boston, contains 40 illustrations and 337 pages. The volume begins with the story of the famous British frigate Somerset which was lost off Peaked Hill Bars of Cape Cod, during the Revolution, and ends with the loss of the Portland, which Lieutenant Snow concludes occured off Peaked Hill Bars.

Associates Meet

The Portland Associates—a group of relatives of the passengers on that vessel when it sank 45 years ago—met for their regular once-in-five-years meeting today. A ceremony memorializing loss of the vessel today will be followed by a dinner and evening meeting at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. Dr. Thomas Harrison Eames of Belmont is to be the speaker at the evening meeting. Pictures pertaining to the Portland, some of which have never before been shown publicly, will be viewed by those attending the meeting.

Mechanical Cow

Decades ago luxury passenger ships carried a live cow for fresh milk and cream. Later, modern refrigeration took care of the situation. Today a sea-going mechanical cow guaranteed to produce 40 gallons of emulsified milk or cream in an hour is the latest installation aboard ship, according to the Shipbuilders' Council of America. The mechanical cow operates with equal efficiency in the Arctic or the tropics—in storm or calm—and one has just been installed on an Army transport.

Centrifugal force, cunningly applied in the interior of the robot cow does the work. Into the gleaming cylinder is poured sweet butter (when that now precious commodity can be had) together with milk powder and water. Gauges are set and milk of any desired butterfat content is produced. When everything is ready a button is pushed; a motor hums softly. A pressure of more than 300 pounds to the square inch is exerted by centrifugal force, breaking up the fat globules, emulsifying the product. The result is pure milk of 5 per cent butter fat—or cream from 30 to 35 per cent.

Merchant Vessels

Merchant vessels of the United States including a goodly number of those well known at the port of Boston, cover routes totaling 56,000 miles delivering men and materials to the various theaters of war, according to the American Merchant Marine Institute quoting an official Army report. Our lack of merchant shipping when this country was precipitated into the war effectively delayed the North African invasion for a matter of almost two months, the report disclosed.

White in WSA

George H. White, who was affiliated with Moore-McCormack Company at Boston for some years, is now reported with the War Shipping Administration for overseas duty.

Captain Moon Moves

Capt. Robert E. Moon, former port captain at Boston for Moore-McCormack Company, and more recently transferred to Portland, Ore., is now port captain for the company at San Francisco.

Leon Stone

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Dec. 4 — Brown Stamps "G," "H," "J," and "K" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid, will expire on this date.

Today—Brown stamps "L" now valid; "M" stamps become valid Nov. 28; "N," Dec. 5; and "P," Dec. 12. All expire Jan. 1, 1944.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—First series of Green Stamps "A," "B," and "C" in Book No. 4 now valid; expire Dec. 20. Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" become valid Dec. 1 and expire Jan. 20.

Gasoline—Today—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Nov. 30—Last day for tire inspection for C book holders.

New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601.

Mailing Dates

Christmas mailing closing dates for points within continental United States are as follows:

Nov. 29 mail cards to Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington.

Dec. 1 mail cards and letters to Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Dec. 3 mail cards and letters to Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Dec. 6 mail parcels and on Dec. 13 mail cards and letters to Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Boston postal district.

Connecticut Assembly to Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 27—A special session of the Connecticut General Assembly will be held, probably early in January, but its course will be charted in advance. Only those matters on which both political parties have reached agreement will be on the agenda.

The Legislative Council, representing both Democratic and Republican leadership in the Assembly, is drafting the legislative program for the approval of Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin. The call for special session should be ready soon after the next meeting of the Council Dec. 2.

Several matters have already been agreed upon by the Council. They include:

Extending the voting hours in State elections from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m., to allow war workers and others employed far from their homes to vote.

Allowing servicemen to be made voters at any time before election rather than only on specified days.

Permitting service men to vote absentee ballot even though they are not stationed outside Connecticut.

Providing that absentee ballots may be mailed to the home addresses of service men if their present addresses are not available.

Changing the committment laws so that men over 25 may be sent to the Cheshire Reformatory.

Permitting two or more towns to act jointly in the establishment of airports.

Repealing the rent law passed at the 1943 session which makes it possible for a landlord to evict a tenant immediately for nonpayment of rent. Governor Baldwin restored a nine-day grace period in an emergency war order after the effect of the legislation was realized.

In spite of efforts to keep the session short, there will be pressure for other legislative action, and the agenda is fairly sure to lengthen. Governor Baldwin is known to favor a bill requiring separate ballots for national and state candidates in an election when both national and state officers are being chosen. Democrats, counting on President Roosevelt or a candidate designated by him to strengthen their State ticket next year, are opposed to the measure.

The Week in Connecticut

If the no-controversy is adhered to, this matter will not come before the special session.

Milk producer spokesmen want legislation to increase the price of milk, regardless of Federal regulations. There may also be emergency matters connected with fuel supply and distribution.

Milk Situation

Connecticut milk consumers bought milk this week from Vermont, New York, Michigan and Wisconsin, and probably did not realize it was not their usual locally-produced supply. State Milk Administrator D. O. Hammerberg, faced with a shortage of 12 per cent in local production, went far beyond the boundaries of the old "Connecticut milk shed" to bring in emergency shipments by truck and rail. The Michigan and Wisconsin milk came on express schedules, then was pasteurized and bottled here.

Fire Protection

Auxiliary firemen, recruited through civilian defense, have improved fire protection in rural areas as much as 50 per cent. State War Administrator Harold F. Woodcock reported. He predicted that an auxiliary fire system would be continued in peacetime.

Why not fly North?
Save hours this quick, clean, comfortable way to travel. Big, roomy 21-passenger Douglas airliners depart on convenient schedules to Portland, Augusta, Bangor, Houlton, Presque Isle, Moncton, N. B., connecting to all points in Eastern Canada and Newfoundland . . . Stewardess service on all flights. Consider the time you save and you'll agree that it costs no more to fly. For information call EASt Boston 4100.
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1/20-12 carat gold filled on sterling. Two weeks for engraving, 3c a letter. Sketched top to bottom: $2.55, $3.81, $5.05 each plus 10% tax. Street floor.

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Gaily adorned with peasant tassels. Black cotton velveteen with scarlet cotton lining. Sizes 4 to 9. Second floor and Newton Centre Shop. Non-rationed.

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Louisiana State Develops Golfers

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One might suspect, from this year's tournament golf developments, that Louisiana State University has one course in its curriculum especially devoted to the science of the Royal and Ancient pastime. First, Dale Morey of that southern institution of learning won the amateur end of the Tam O' Shanter midsummer links "circus," nearest thing to a national amateur championship.

Next, Fred Haas, Jr., L. S. U. graduate, winner of the national intercollegiate championship in 1937, recently won the Southeastern open championship, played at the Savannah Golf Club, where golf was played as far back as 1811 or earlier, it is claimed. Still more recently, a big tournament was won in Texas by Earl Stewart, another son of L. S. U., national intercollegiate champion in 1941.

Dale Morey's triumph in the Tam O' Shanter, over a field that included a group of nationally known contenders, came as pretty much of a surprise, although Morey had shown flashes in the past, such as his 37-34—71 in the first round of the intercollegiate qualification in 1941. That Fred Haas, Jr., won the Southeastern open is not so surprising, for he has been a high ranking amateur for nearly a decade. Besides winning the intercollegiate in 1937, he was a member of the American Walker Cup team that went abroad in 1938, and has been prominent in several national amateurs, especially in 1937 when he took Bud Ward 21 holes.

A Surprise

In the Southeastern open he did not have a formidable field of professionals to encounter, for there were only 15 of them and the only one of more than local prominence was Al Nelson of Ponte Cedra, Fla. The fact that Haas totaled 213 for the 54 holes, for an average of 71, and led the top professional by five strokes is the interesting angle.

Earl Stewart sheds more reflected glory on his alma mater through his recent victory in the eighth anual Glen Lake invitation tournament at Dallas, Texas. There was nothing hollow about this triumph. Texas is a veritable hotbed of golfing talent, both amateur and professional. This particular field included Harry Todd, and the man Stewart defeated in the final was none other than David (Spec) Goldman, the Texan who came to The Country Club, Brookline, in 1934, as an unknown in these parts and went to the final before he fell before a barrage of pars, birdies and eagles by W. Lawson Little, Jr.

Bears Watching

This lad Stewart, Glen Lakes winner, will bear watching in future nationals. He is a Dallas boy, only 21, and he apparently has the stuff of which great golfers are made. For example, he went into this Glen Lakes tournament after a golf absenteeism of two months and won it. Two years ago he went into the national intercollegiate after a seven weeks' layoff due to a broken collar-bone. He then led the field in the first medal play qualifying round with a 68: scored a 74 his next round, to head the field by two strokes; was two under par for the 32 holes in his first two rounds of match play; had to go to the 38th hole before he beat Otto Greiner in the semi-finals, then beat Ray Brownell of Stanford in the final.

After his two months' army life golfing layoff prior to this latest Texas tournament, Stewart had a quite respectable 74 in the qualifying round, same as Spec Goldman, both six strokes back of the medalist, Roger Varrett, Jr., and five behind Harry Todd. Then the red-haired, freckle-faced Stewart, whose weight at the time of the 1941 intercollegiates was only 150 pounds, really unlimbered. He won his first match by 4 and 3, his second 5 and 4. He played one bye hole in those matches, or 30 for the day, in which he had nine birdies. Along the way he drove the sixth and thirteenth greens, each carded as 340 yards.

Harry Todd was eliminated in a match that went only nine holes by agreement, a match that was even going to the ninth, where a golfer named Dick Martin took three to get home, then sank a 25-foot putt for a 4, whereas Todd, home in two, three-putted. The final came down to Stewart and Goldman, and that, apparently, was a grand finale for the eighth annual at the Glen Lakes Club, for both men were two under par for the regular 18 holes, both pars for the first three extras, then a sort of anticlimax when Goldman's putter went back on him at the fourth extra, which Stewart won with another par.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Don Lash wins seventh straight National A. A. U. cross-country title, covering 10,000 meters in 30:25.8 for a new record.

Five Years Ago

Harry Stella, tackle from Kankakee, Ill., named Army 1939 football captain.

'Pics Facing Two Games On The Week End

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With two of their members having signed professional contracts and in Toronto today with the Boston Bruins, the Olympics will present a slightly revised line-up for their two games at the Garden here with New York Rovers tonight and with New Haven Eagles tomorrow afternoon.

In place of Tommy Brennan and Joe Schmidt, the new Bruin rookies, will be two Boston favorites in Gerry Desrosiers, the former Boston University captain, and Gerry Bauer, younger brother of the Bruins' famous Bobby. They will take Brennan and Schmidt's places on a line with peppery Gordie Staseson.

Third Leading Scorer

Brennan, who was born in Philadelphia and who last year was third leading scorer in the Eastern Amateur League, and Schmidt, brother of Johnny who played for the Bruins last winter, both signed with Manager Art Ross yesterday morning and joined the Bruins on the 4:50 p. m. train for Toronto. They will also go with the Bruins to Chicago for Sunday night's game with the Black Hawks. One or both may make their home debut at the Garden here next Tuesday when Chicago comes to Boston.

The Olympics' first line will remain the same, with Russ Kopak centering for Al Rittinger and Al Palazzari. For a third line Coach Hago Harrington can choose from among five players—Bob Jeremiah, Fernie Flamon, Andy Mader, Marty Madore, and Clarence Schmidt. The defense will be the same with Ty Andersen pairing with young Pot Powers, and Guy Labrie working with Alan Stanley. Maurice Courteau, who impressed Providence fans when he goaltended the Reds to a 2-2 tie with Eddie Shore's Buffalo Bisons Thursday night, will be in goal.

Rovers come here with a whole new team from the one which represented New York in the Eastern League last winter. Only familiar face will be that of Ray Chaisson, the former Boston College flash who played for the 'Pics before tentering the Navy as an ensign. Ray gets week-end passes which allow his playing for the Boston club.

Latest Addition

New Haven is the latest addition to the legue joining up after the season started. Four of their players will be familiar to Olympic followers in Tom McCormick, Andy Toth, George Blake, and Ken Willis. Both Toth and Blake played at one time for the 'Pics, Blake about three seasons ago and Toth in 1936-37. Toth was recently released from the Navy after service in the North African invasion. McCormick will be remembered as a member of the Granby Red Sox, who opposed the 'Pics when they were in the Provincial League. Three years ago he was with Washington Eagles, and then he was signed to a Cleveland Barons' contract. Willis played for Exeter Academy and Princeton, being captain of the Tigers his final year.

Originally the Coast Guard Cutters were supposed to oppose the Olympics tonight, but they request League President Tom Lockhart for a postponement, which was granted for some unexplainable reason. Tonight's game will start at 8:15 p. m., and tomorrow afternoon's at 3 p. m.

Like Kid Style

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Coach Claude "Little Monk" Simons of Tulane believes the many mistakes being made by kid football teams this season have made the game more interesting for the spectator.

"Such things as a quarterback calling pass plays deep in his own territory when his team leads by six points are keeping fans on their toes," Simons says. "They like it better than the old style play of two teams butting between the 40-yard lines."

Move Up to Bruins

Tom Brennan, Left, and Joe Schmidt

Brennan, leading scorer on the Olympics with three goals and 11 assists, and Schmidt, top goal getter on the same club with seven, plus three assists, make their professional debuts with the Bruins tonight in Toronto. Tom is a right winger and Joe a center. Joe's brother, John, played for the Bruins a year ago.

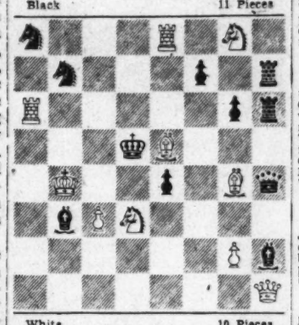
Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

Nov. 27, 1943

Problem No. 2626

By C. B. Cook, Dallas, Texas

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

kt3R1Kt1/1kt3p1r/R5pr/3kB3/1K2p1Bq/-1bPKt4/4Pb/7Q

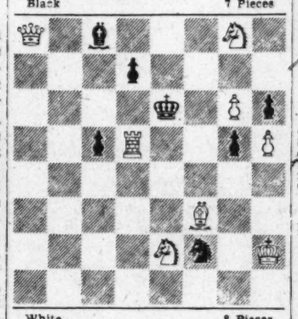
White to play and mate in two

(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2627

By C. B. Cook

Black 7 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

Q1b3Kt1/3p4/4k1Pp/2pR2pP/8/-5B2/4Ktkt1K/8

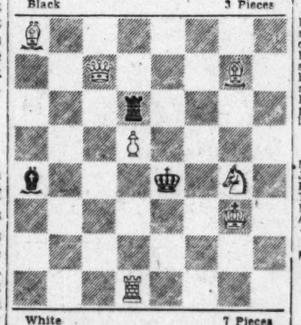
White to play and mate in two

(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2628

By C. B. Cook

Black 3 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

B7/2Q3B1/3r4/3P4/b3k1Kt1/6K1/8/3R4

White to play and mate in two

(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2623.—Kt-Kt3
No. 2624.—R-Q
No. 2625.—Q-B3

C. B. Cook

C. B. Cook, whose problems have appeared in this column from time to time, is a native Texan. He has been active in chess organizations for many years, serving as secretary of the Fort Worth Chess Club from its reorganization in 1931 to 1940, when he was one of the contestants in the United States Open Championship Tournament held in Dallas. He plays a strong correspondence game, has participated in many Texas Chess Association tournaments.

In 1937 he organized the Texas Correspondence Chess League, which he conducted in 1938 and 1939, until the organization became a part of the Correspondence Chess League of America. His interest in chess by mail led him to invent the "Cookway Traveler," a folding diagram, suitable for mailing, with the chess men printed in red and white on small adhesives, to make it easy to diagram a game position.

His interest in all phases of the game has made him an important chess figure in Texas, where he now resides in Dallas. His problems have been published in leading chess publications in this country, and in many chess columns.

Commercial Chess League

One of New York's annual events is the team championship of the Commercial Chess League. Here teams representing various business organizations and groups meet weekly to determine the champion. This year there are five teams, representing the Lumus Company, now leading; the Central Hanover Bank, the Chase National Bank, the New York Times, American Telephone and New York Telephone.

Keres Game

In the Salzburg tournament, held last June, Paul Keres, Estonian grand-master, defeated the veteran Bogoljubow in a bizarre Sicilian. The younger expert appeared to take liberties, perhaps unsoundly, but with great success.

Sicilian Defense

Keres White	Bogoljubow Black	Keres White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 R-KB	B-Kt2
2 Kt-K2	P-K3	18 B-Q4	R-KB
3 P-Q4	PxP	19 Castles	RxR
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	20 RxR	B-Q
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	21 Q-B4	Kt-Kt2
6 P-KKt4	Kt-B3	22 Q-Kt4	Q-K2
7 P-Kt5	KtxK¶	23 Q-R5	P-K4
8 QxKt	Kt-Q2	24 B-Kt3	B-B2
9 B-K1	P-QR3	25 QxP	Kt-B5
10 B-K2	Q-B2	26 BxKt	PxB
11 P-B4	P-QKt3	27 B-R5ch	K-Q2
12 PxB5	Kt-K4	28 B-Kt4ch	K-B3
13 PxP	PxP	29 Q-B5	P-Kt4
14 P-QR4	B-K?	30 Q-Q5ch	K-Kt3
15 P-R4	Q-B4	31 Q-Q4ch	K-B3
16 Q-Q2	Q-B2	32 Kt-Q5	Resigns

Amateur Championship Game

This game, from Group B of the amateur championship preliminaries, is also a Sicilian. The opening is somewhat more orthodox, but White's persistent pressure on the backward QP gives the game theoretical importance. The winner is City College champion.

Sicilian Defense

Rubinow White	Glover Black	Rubinow White	Glover Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	16 R-Kt4	QxRP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 BxKtch	RxB
3 P-Q4	PxP	18 KR-Kt	Q-Q4
4 KtxP	P-K3	19 R-Kt8	QxQ
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	20 PxQ	R-K
6 KtxKt	KtPxKt	21 RxR	P-KB4
7 P-K5	Kt-Kt	22 R(Kt)-Kt8	P-Kt3
8 B-K2	B-Kt5	23 RxB	RxR
9 Castles	BxKt	24 RxRch	K-B2
10 PxB	Kt-K2	25 R-B7	K-B3
11 B-KKt5	P-KR3	26 RxQP	K-K4
12 B-R4	Castles	27 B-B4	P-QR4
13 Q-Q6	R-K	28 P-B4ch	KxP
14 KR-Q	K-B	29 R-K7	Resigns
15 QR-Kt	Q-R4		

Amateur Tourney Standing

Ariel Mengarini of Washington, D. C., leads the National Amateur Chess Tournament now being held at various New York chess centers. Undefeated in eight rounds, he has scored eight points. Edward S. Jackson, Jr., who won this event last year, also has a clean score—5-0—with one game adjourned. Either of these players is a likely candidate for 1943 amateur champion, since their nearest rivals have each lost four points.

Standing of the Players

	W	L		W	L
Mengarini	8	0	Fuchs	3	3
Jackson	6	0	Rubinow	3	3
Rothman	4	4	Stephens	2	4
Tabatznik	4	4	Battell	1½	5½
Neidich	3½	3½	Squiri	1½	5½
Almgren	3	2	Shaw	½	5½

American Legion Prepares To Help Returning Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 27—How best to modify the present structure of the American Legion to make the organization most attractive and useful to World War II veterans dominated a week's discussion by department commanders, adjutants and committeemen of the veterans organization here.

The Legion at the conference enlarged its Postwar Plan Commission to 25 members and appropriated $25,000 for its use. An incorporation was formed to get under way the Legion's drive for $10,000,000 or more for an expanded Legion Americanism program in postwar days. Financially and from a membership enrollment, the Legion is in its strongest position since the organization was chartered by Congress.

That the 25-year-old Legion, embracing 1,250,000 World War I veterans, 11,000 posts with property holdings of more than $100,000,000, must undergo considerable change to absorb successfully younger veterans of this war was evidenced in discussions at the conference.

National interest has been shown as to whether the new veterans will join the Legion in numbers, what the program of the remade Legion will embrace, and the part that a powerful veterans' organization will play in the political and economical activities of the nation for the next half century.

It was learned from the World War II liaison committee of the Legion that 60,000 veterans of the present war have joined the Legion upon discharge. This is a small percentage of eligibles, as the veterans are eligible for Legion membership upon discharge and the discharges from the armed forces are running about 8,000 per month now.

All those participating in the week's deliberations were in accord in the thought that an enormous future enrollment in the Legion is in the making. National Commander Warren H. Atherton of Stockton, Calif., said the Legion contemplates no high-powered sales campaign to enroll World War II veterans.

National Commander Atherton felt that most of the young men in service knew pretty well what the Legion stands for. He pointed out that over 3,000,000 young men in arms have in the past participated in the Legion junior baseball program alone; many thousands of others have been engaged in the Legion-sponsored high school oratorical contests, and other projects.

The conferences expedited the spending of $250,000 as a further means of acquainting members of the armed forces and those discharged with what the Legion has done in the past and hopes to accomplish in the future.

Col. Raymond Kelly, of Detroit, a Past National Commander of the Legion, spoke upon the attitude of present members of the armed forces toward the Legion. He said that when he went into service he heard little discussion among the personnel of the matter of a veterans' organization. As months pass and more and more men are being discharged it is now a question of discussion. He believed that most of the men now in arms would join the Legion upon discharge.

The Legion in 1944 seeks support of its new and old members toward four major legislative aims. The Legion wishes to incorporate in law the principle of universal service. It would have all prices and all profits frozen upon the outbreak of war and to further equalize the burdens of war between capital and labor.

The Legion will seek adequate assistance to returned servicemen in the matters of employment, vocational education and care for the disabled. The fourth major legislative objective of the Legion is to provide for the voice of men who fought in this war being heard in war settlements and postwar plannings.

War Victims Bar Germany From Free UNRRA Help

Continued from Page 1

the Germans, especially the Army and the munitions workers, are still well fed and clothed, compared to the rest of Europe.

Preparing to draw its three-week deliberations to a close by next Wednesday, the UNRRA Council, meanwhile, received committee recommendations for permanent rules and organization.

It was decided that UNRRA will have standing committees of agriculture, displaced persons, health, industrial rehebilitation, and welfare.

Countries will be represented on UNRRA's two regional committees as follows:

Two Main Divisions

Europe (to include the British Isles, Iceland and all islands in the Mediterranean), Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the French Committee of National Liberation, Greece, Iceland, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the U. S. S. R., the United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, Brazil, Canada and the United States.

Far East (to include eastern continental Asia, the Netherlands Indies, Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, and the islands of the Eastern Indian and Western Pacific oceans), Australia, China, the French Committee of National Liberation, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippine Commonwealth, the United Kingdom and the United States.

These committees will assist UNRRA's Director General, Herbert H. Lehman, in finding surplus supplies and seeing to it that they are equitably divided in their area.

A central committee, made up of the United States, United Kingdom, U. S. S. R., and China is authorized to "invite the participation of the representative of any member government at those of its meetings at which action of special interest to such government is discussed."

This provision was drawn up to meet the fear of small nations that the "Big Four" would run UNRRA.

English was made the official language of the Council.

Trust Exemption of Insurance At Stake in Congress Rift

Continued from Page 1

lation is now confined to the individual states. The TNEC recommended strengthening in state regulation, warning that without it "state regulation may eventually decay and all-inclusive Federal control will be required."

Lobby Charge Disputed

Edward L. Williams, New York lawyer and spokesman for the insurance interests at a salary reputed to be more than $100,000, assured a joint meeting of the Judiciary Subcommittees that no large-scale lobby is working for passage of the present bill.

Contrary reports are heard here, however, and some insurance executives express apprehension lest the campaign back-fire and bring Federal Regulation if Congress does not take the matter out of the hands of the Supreme Court.

Administration leaders say President Roosevelt will certainly veto the present measure, if and when it passes. In view of the fact that the measure seems to snatch a pending case away from the Supreme Court it is thought questionable whether advocates of the measure can override a veto.

More than $1,330,000,000 was collected in premiums last year by stock fire risk insurance companies.

Last fall a Federal Grand Jury in Atlanta indicted 196 fire insurance companies and 27 individuals on criminal conspiracy charges to fix rates, in violation of the Sherman and Clayton Acts.

A demurrer to the indictment was sustained by a District Judge last August, and the Justice Department appealed to the Supreme Court.

Court Accepts Case

The Supreme Court recently accepted the case for hearing, with arguments expected early next year.

The case turns on the authority of the Federal Government to intervene in the insurance field. The Justice Department alleges exorbitant profits are charged the public.

Passage of legislation exempting insurance from the antitrust acts would terminate the case before the Supreme Court. It would be a slap at the Roosevelt Administration, and a reversal of a previous trend in Congress to widen antitrust application under Thurman Arnold. On the other hand, it would support states' rights as against Federal supervision.

Attorney General Francis Biddle made a bitter attack on the proposed bill before the Judiciary Subcommittee, as "special privilege legislation of the worst sort."

Congressmen are receiving a flood of mail urging passage of the bill. Mr. Williams denies this is being sponsored by 150,000 registered fire insurance agencies over the country. Many state regulatory agencies urge passage of the bill on the ground that individual states are doing an adequate policing job without Federal interference.

Reports of Threats

Representative Sam Russell (D) of Texas, one of five members of the House Judiciary Committee who voted against the Walter-Hancock bill, and a former District Judge, describes "every insurance man" in his district as appealing for the bill, some threatening him. A similar campaign, he declared, is being carried on through the country. Mr. Russell opposed the bill as an attempt to legislate on a matter now before the Supreme Court.

Representative Charles M. Lafollette (R) of Indiana, member of an Evansville law firm, declares his support for the bill was sought through insurance pressure on his law partner at home.

Majority leader John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts is among Congressmen solicited by stock fire insurance representatives.

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Allies Crowd Nazi Lines; Fleet Hits Close to Japan

Continued from Page 1

Army was striking for the end of this road and thus for a chance to start the flanking move on Rome.

Far more spectacular than these two ground commitments of major Allied armies were the great banner headline events in the air and at sea.

Berlin was pounded so terribly in a succession of powerful air attacks that one fourth of its entire area was estimated to have been utterly destroyed, and the German Government was abandoning its Capital in the kind of move which London expected at the beginning of the war, but escaped the necessity of making, although by the narrowest of margins.

Berlin in Decline

Undoubtedly the control center of German military operations had long since been moved outside of Berlin. Hence it is unlikely that the destruction of many Government buildings means any immediate interference with the movements of German land, air, and sea forces. But Berlin was still, up to Monday night, the active center of German internal control, of German diplomatic activity, and of German propaganda. It was also the largest single industrial center in Germany—in fact, in all of Europe.

The enforced abandonment of Berlin by the Government thus imposes disorganization on the highly centralized Nazi Government structure. It must scatter now to perhaps a dozen other cities. It must of necessity be decentralized and its rigid control over every move in the lives of every German must be weakened.

The blow to Nazi prestige in the eyes of the German people, of the satellite countries, and of occupied Europe is perhaps an even more important result. This was the Capital from which Hitler intended to rule the world. This was the Capital where the lesser races were to come and pay homage to the master race.

Victory Stands Recalled

I remember graphically the victory stands which were set up in the Pariser Platz after the conquest of France. Hitler was to review his conquering troops from those stands and listened to Nazi officials predict that the war was almost over and the stands would soon be used to witness the final triumph of Naziism.

The stands were never used. The gilt began to peel from the eagle. Finally they were taken down, even before Pearl Harbor and before most American observers in Berlin had packed their bags and departed.

Today the Pariser Platz is a gaping ruin along with most of the center of Berlin. The German Capital is a spectacle, not of Nazi triumph but of Nazi failure—for nothing bespeaks the failure of Nazi promises more than the fact that the German military forces which Naziism rebuilt have proved unable to protect the Nazi Capital against the destruction Hitler planned for other capitals.

Japan Plays Safe

In the Pacific the week witnesses the final culmination of two years of intense reconstruction of an American fleet which had been first atrophied by 20 years of naval disarmament and then paralyzed by the blow at Pearl Harbor. For two years the Navy has husbanded its warships in careful action around the fringes of Japan's empire of conquest while building toward the day when it could take the naval offensive.

That day came a week ago when a great American fleet, numbering its aircraft carriers in full "divisions" and including several of the battleships sent to the bottom at Pearl Harbor, steamed into the Gilbert Islands and initiated the first major thrust inside the shield of Japan's island defenses.

The naval advance was uncontested. The Japanese fleet played it safe and left the garrisons on the islands to fight a suicidal last stand against American troops which went ashore to take and hold the islands and to develop them as a cluster of steppingstones for the next advance.

The landing action was short, but intense. The outcome was a foregone conclusion, but the Japanese garrison, particularly on Tarawa, fought it out to the end. American casualties, judging from warnings by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, were undoubtedly very heavy. The tide was not high enough for the landing barges to clear the reefs. Men were forced to wade through the intervening lagoon under concentrated Japanese small arms fire.

But the Gilbert Islands were taken within a hundred hours as compared to the 17 days it took the Japanese to capture Wake Island under similar circumstances. The first purely offensive advance of the American fleet against Japan's mid-Pacific defenses had been launched, and brought to a quick conclusion. The Navy's role in the war against Japan had come to maturity. It was no longer a defender of supply lines and an auxiliary to ground and air forces. It had opened a naval phase of the war which was likely to become the main phase of the whole war against Japan.

Berlin Blazes From Fifth Raid in Row

Continued from Page 1

with heavy burdens of explosives and incendiaries last night in the campaign to erase it from Hitler's Reich.

The fifth successive strike at the German capital and the third heavy assault since the night of Nov. 22-23 was accompanied by a simultaneous attack on the major industrial center of Stuttgart, 300 miles to the southwest.

The two-ply blow split German defenses, but nevertheless enemy fighters were more effective in stemming the waves of attacking aircraft and the Air Ministry announced that 32 bombers had failed to return from the twin operation.

This compared with the loss of 26 bombers on the first night of the campaign and 20 on the second.

The operation brought a new 24-hour record in the deluge of bombs on the enemy's vital centers.

With the Nov. 25-26 RAF attack on Frankfurt-am-Main and a record blow by nearly 1,000 American planes at the North Sea port of Bremen on Nov. 26, the total tonnage probably was considerably over the 4,000 peak of Nov. 3, when the United States Air Force bombed Wilhelmshaven and Northern France and the RAF hit Düsseldorf.

The greatest force of Flying Fortresses and Liberators ever employed flew against Bremen and with their escorts totaled nearly 1,000 planes. They lost 39 of their number, 29 of them large bombers, and destroying 56 German defending aircraft.

Fires from previous night assaults were still blazing in Berlin as the hundreds of heavy bombers roared over, returning pilots reported, and the Air Ministry said the new bombing was concentrated and "most effective" with the weather good for spotting the targets.

The world's most-bombed city now probably has felt the weight of around 14,000 long tons of bombs this year, compared with the 10,000 tons which flattened Hamburg.

Even before this last deluge Berlin was 25 to 30 per cent wiped out, according to an unnamed military expert just arrived in Sweden from the Reich.

At Stuttgart, one of Germany's major centers of airplane, submarine-engine, tank, and truck production and an important rail hub on the route to Italy, large fires were lighted, particularly around the railroad yards, the Air Ministry said.

The city was bombed by the Fortresses on Sept. 16 and by the RAF on Oct. 7 in a joint attack with Friedrichshaven. It has now experienced its 16th raid of the war.

Formosa:

Japanese Air Base At Shinchiku Smashed

Striking at a part of the Japanese Empire itself, China-based Mitchell bombers and long-range fighters carried the air war to Formosa Island in a Thanksgiving Day raid that smashed the big airbase at Shinchiku and cost the Japanese at least 31 planes, it has now been announced from 14th United States Air Force Headquarters in China.

All planes and airmen returned safely.

P-38 Lightning fighters led the low-level attack, which apparently caught the Japanese off guard with only a few planes in the air.

With air opposition knocked out at the start and enemy planes trying frantically to get off the ground, the Mitchell bombers of both the 14th Air Force and the Chinese-American composite wing covered the airdrome and installations with tons of fragmentation bombs. Then the blazing guns of the Mitchells and their fighter escort mopped up what was left.

Fourteen Japanese bombers were destroyed on the ground and six bombers were shot from the air; seven fighters definitely were shot down and another fighter was destroyed on the ground. Enemy planes shot down also included two German Junkers-52 transports and one German Stuka dive bomber.

By a Staff Artist

Formosa Feels Allied Air Might

Formosa, where the Japanese air base at Shinchiku was smashed by the attack of American bombers and fighters on Nov. 25.

Russia:

Soviets Cross Berezina River

The Army newspaper Red Star in Moscow said on Nov. 27 that the Russians had crossed the Berezina River, inflicting a new blow on the disorganized German army along the stream where Napoleon's legions met final defeat during the retreat from Moscow.

Following up his smashing victory at Gomel, Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky pushed through White Russia west of the Dnieper River, outflanking the German base of Zhlobin, 50 miles northwest of captured Gomel, the Army newspaper reported. The railroad running southwest from Zhlobin to Kalinkovichi was cut in the westward surge Nov. 27, when Soviet spearheads captured the town of Shatsilki, where the railway crosses the Berezina.

General Rokossovsky's White Russian army reached the Berezina by a northward push along the west bank of the Dnieper, while other forces enveloped and stormed the fortress city of Gomel east of the river.

Red Star said a heavy artillery barrage and repeated raids by the Red Air Force drove the enemy from the right bank of the Berezina, which flows southeastward into the Dnieper, 20 miles below Zhlobin.

Fast-moving advance spearheads stormed into the towns of Nizhnia and Olba, forming the strongest knot of German resistance in this sector. Then they fanned out along both banks of the Berezina, striking north and northwest to sever the Zhlobin-Kalinkovichi railroad.

Red Star said the Germans still were holding out in strongly fortified bases along the Berezina to the northwest and were offering stiff resistance to the advancing Red Army.

General Rokossovsky's triumph at Gomel opened the way for a possible general advance toward Pinsk and Brest-Litovsk, chief cities of the former Polish Province of Polesie.

South Pacific:

New Guinea Plateau Captured by Allies

A menacing 2,400-foot-high jungle plateau from which Japanese had overlooked the New Guinea sector where the most important invasion of the Southwest Pacific war is possible was in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's hands Nov. 27, according to word from Southwest Pacific Allied Headquarters.

Australians who had followed closely behind 26-ton tanks as far as the tanks could crash their way through the dense growth stormed those heights Nov. 26 at Sattelberg, killed the Japanese in their dugouts, drove survivors in flight along a trail to the north, and seized the field guns and military equipment they abandoned.

Sattelberg, first major enemy position to fall since the capture on Oct. 2 of coastal Finschhafen eight miles to the southeast, looks down on the Huon Gulf where General MacArthur's ground troops are separated only by the narrow waters of Dampier Strait from western New Britain.

In the air, Allied bombers probably added a fifth and perhaps a sixth to the total of Japanese cruisers sunk this month. United States "Black Cats"—Navy Catalinas which usually fly at night—hit a cruiser during the dark hours of the morning of Nov. 25 some 65 miles northwest of Rabaul.

The battle for Bougainville was largely an air one, although South Pacific Headquarters of Admiral William F. Halsey did report a new landing of troops and tanks from boats near the Piva River Mouth on the upper end of the beachhead at Empress Augusta Bay. Although shelling destroyers had paved the way for this operation, Japanese 75-mm. guns on a near-by island managed to inflict some casualties and damage some ships before the destroyers returned and silenced them.

On Bougainville's northern tip, 63 tons of bombs from Liberators smashed the Bonis Airfield so devastatingly that a war correspondent who went on the raid said it obviously had been rendered useless.

Italy:

British Extend Sangro Bridgehead

British Eighth Army troops have slashed forward to extend their bridgehead across the swollen Sangro River, which has risen over two feet and in some places is now 1,000 feet wide, it was announced Nov. 27 from Allied Headquarters in Algiers.

American troops of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army smashed two enemy thrusts west of Venafro as the weather improved in that sector of the Italian front.

In the air war, American heavy bombers pounded rail facilities on two sides of the Italian Peninsula, hitting at Recco, near Genoa, and at Rimini, on the Adriatic Coast.

Meanwhile, it was announced that at least eight German bombers, including some big Hefnkel 177's, were blasted out of the sky early the night of Nov. 26 when a force of 36 Nazi planes attacked an Allied convoy in the Mediterranean. The convoy suffered only slight damage.

Nazi infantry forming for an attack in the Mignano region of the Fifth Army front was broken up by heavy artillery fire from American batteries.

China:

100,000 Japanese Encircled in Hunan

Chinese troops, after some of the fiercest fighting of the war, have completely encircled 100,000 Japanese in Hunan Province in Central China, it was announced Nov. 27 from Chungking.

The "Battle of the Rice Bowl" thus promised to give the Chinese one of their biggest victories of the war, eclipsing in significance the third battle of Changsha nearly two years ago.

The Chinese High Command, which announced that the big enveloping movement had been completed, said that more than 1,000 Japanese troops had broken into Changteh, gateway to Changshaw, but were entirely wiped out after a fierce battle.

Chinese forces, striking from the west against the Japanese rear, made further progress in different sectors, it was announced, with one column reaching points close to the Yangtze River port of Shasi.

Eisenhower Clears Storm About Patton

Continued from Page 1

General Patton as "the mainspring" of the Seventh Army's rapid drive across Sicily to Messina. He expressed reluctance to lose to the United Nations "his unquestioned value as commander of an assault force."

"As his report shows, General Eisenhower in making his decision considered the value to our country of General Patton's aggressive, winning leadership in the bitter battles which are to come before final victory," Secretary Stimson told the Senate.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah said the Committee had reached no conclusions, but that General Eisenhower's report lived up "to the best in military tradition" and was a masterly summation of the case.

Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire said General Patton "plainly was suffering from battle strain, but that doesn't necessarily excuse what he did."

Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York said Congress should leave the whole matter to Secretary Stimson and Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff: "They are able, capable, reasonable men, and I'll take their judgment on what is just and proper."

The Army and Navy Journal advocated editorially that General Patton be relieved of his command.

And the Army-Navy Register charged in an editorial that the slapping episode had assumed the proportions it did because the Army tried to suppress it. Both organs are unofficial but highly influential service publications.

The Army and Navy Journal said that in World War I, Gen. John J. Pershing "never hesitated to relieve a general who failed, or whom he believed unfit in any respect. What he did," it continued, "should be done now in a war which it still to be won, and in the winning requires leaders of stamina and balance, able to withstand the strain battle imposes."

The Register said that if the incident "had been promptly disposed of and a truthful statement issued" from General Eisenhower's Headquarters, "it probably would have been passed by as a happening following the difficult campaign in Sicily when nerves of officers and men were severely strained."

Army Paper Comment

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 27 (AP)—"The Patton incident" was mentioned for the first time today by the Stars and Stripes, U. S. soldiers' weekly, which presented the account officially released at a press conference by an Allied Headquarters spokesman earlier in the week.

The story said: "There have been few public demands for General Patton's removal, but editorial comment in the press seems generally to incline to the view that the high ranking general's personal apology to his troops—an almost unprecedented occurrence—takes care of the matter."

Kinkaid Heads Navy In Southwest Pacific

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 27 (AP)—A spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today that Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid had assumed command Nov. 26 of naval forces in the Southwest Pacific.

Admiral Kinkaid relieved Vice-Admiral Arthur S. Carpenter, whose future assignment was not disclosed.

Lebanon: U. S. Expresses Hope

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—The United States Government expressed Nov. 26 the hope that negotiations over the independence of the Levant states will proceed "in an atmosphere of good will on both sides" now that the French Committee of Liberation has restored the government of the Lebanese Republic to power.

A statement released by the State Department "noted with approval" the action of the French Committee, headed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, in releasing and restoring to their various offices President Bechara Khoury and the Ministers of the Lebanese Republic. Approval was also expressed of the Committee's action in abrogating its decrees of Nov. 11 which suspended the Lebanese Constitution, dissolved the Parliament and named a "chief of state, chief of government."

The French Committee announced its decision to change its Lebanese policy Nov. 21 after hearing from Harold MacMillan, British Minister to French North Africa, that such action was essential to safeguard the peace of the strategic Middle East area.

The Committee's action was taken after Gen. Georges Catroux, Commissioner of State of the Committee, went into Lebanon and investigated the situation.

The unrest in Lebanon had threatened to produce uprisings throughout the Middle Eastern area.

Göring Says Britain Will Pay in Few Days

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 27

Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring asked a mass meeting of dissatisfied mine workers at Essen Nov. 25 to "give us only a few more days" for the promised new type of aerial warfare against England, the Daily Mail said Nov. 26 in a dispatch from Stockholm.

"Do not decide that the war is lost already because it has brought difficulties," the Nazi air chief was quoted as saying. "The Führer asked for four years. Give us only a few more days.

"When Germany decides to wage the same type of aerial warfare as Britain, things will be easier. Every Englishman fears the hour of retribution. We know the hour is coming."

Recurring Guerrilla Raids Rock Japanese at Peiping

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 27—As Free China's Capital speculated today on the probable presence of Chinese leaders at the rumored United Nations war conference, word of continued Chinese guerrilla activity outside the Japanese-occupied city of Peiping reached here by way of an American of Chinese ancestry who has escaped from that region to join the United States Army.

He brought word that guerrilla bands, after 6½ years of hit-and-run attacks against Japanese supply trucks, railroads, and airfields in that area, still are carrying out their raids with undiminished persistence.

Their ranks are constantly increasing, he said, as local farmers join with them in a part-time capacity and help the guerrillas in every way possible.

Frequent Raids

Hardly a day passes without some attack being planned and executed, with the result that the Japanese have found it necessary to send out well-armed, regular detachments to try to suppress the rebellion, the Chinese-American related.

But in spite of frequent brushes with Japanese troops, the patriots come back to strike again and again, and often replenish their arms and munitions out of booty seized upon these occasions.

Cut off completely from Free China, these bands operate under severe handicaps, he said, describing the shortage of food in Peiping as so serious that any laborer will work without pay for an entire day for a few bowls of the simplest food.

He declared that despite their sufferings, the people of Peiping are cheered by the courage and activity of the guerrilla fighters and are confident that one day these brave men will liberate them from the Japanese intruder.

Strategy Talks Termed Vital

Importance of speeding up the war against Japan was stressed in the Army's newspaper, Sao Tangpao, which, in commenting upon the rumored war conference of United Nations leaders, declared, "It is absolutely necessary to improve Allied strategy on all fronts in order to hasten victory. If the rumored conference is to be successful, it must be based on further unification of Allied strategy."

The Army paper went on to say that "since all of the Allies are aiming at the same goal, it is only reasonable to expand the field of activity against the Japanese. Also, that since Japan is the ringleader in the present World War, the United Nations must deal it heavier blows."

Chungking is also discussing today the possibility of eventual participation by Russia in the war against Japan, developments in India, and the Allied attitude—particularly that of Britain—toward the problem of the postwar status of the colonial territories of East Asia.

So long as we love we serve—so long as we are loved by others I would almost say we are indispensable; and no man is useless while he has a friend.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

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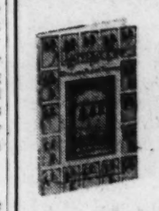

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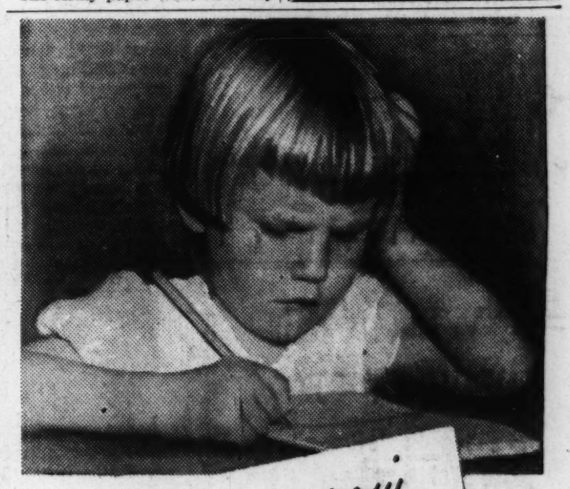

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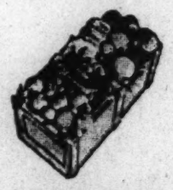

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The Home Forum

Unconditional Surrender

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

UNCONDITIONAL surrender, the usual terms proffered to the defeated armies by the victorious ones, permits no compromise, no dictating of terms by the losers, nor any insistency upon certain exceptions.

Throughout the centuries, though in differing forms and by devious methods, evil forces have attempted to overthrow the righteous and the cause of righteousness. Too frequently, when an evil has abated or been thwarted, the joy of surcease and the greater freedom from oppression have seemed sufficient for the time being; thus the hidden roots of selfishness and aggressiveness have remained untouched.

In warfare with evil, Christ Jesus never wavered; he demanded unconditional surrender. He rebuked the fever, and the fever left. He rebuked death, the widow's son arose well, and the funeral procession broke up. He drove the money changers from the temple—all of them. Even friendship did not prevent him from rebuking Peter's mistaken personal solicitude. Instead, he said to Peter (Matthew 16:23), "Get thee behind me, Satan: thou art an offence unto me: for thou savourest not the things that be of God, but those that be of men."

* * *

Christian Science permits no compromise with error of any name or nature. Students of Christian Science learn early that there can be no tolerance of evil in the divine scheme of things. Thus they strive to eliminate evil in its entirety from their thoughts and lives. Reducing the amount of evil is very desirable, but evil is always evil whether small or great, that is, evil is no less evil because less in amount. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 128), "Watch, and pray daily that evil suggestions, in whatever guise, take no root in your thought nor bear fruit."

Healings are accomplished in Christian Science on the basis of perfect God and perfect man. It is not the purpose of Christian Science to make sick matter well, diseased matter healthy, or a poor man rich; these are the human effects. Always Christian Science insists upon the unconditional surrender of false beliefs; the effect is always that of answered prayer. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 15): "In order to pray aright, we must enter into the closet and shut the door. We must close the lips and silence the material senses. In the quiet sanctuary of earnest longings, we must deny sin and plead God's allness."

* * *

The value of implicit faith in God's infinite perfection, and man's expression of perfection, was attested by a little girl who injured her arm severely. Both she and her father were beginning the study of Christian Science, and the responsibility of doing what was best seemed great. They talked it over and agreed to make no compromise with material remedial methods. Christian Science treatment was given, and in about an hour and a half the little girl was writing and otherwise using the arm that had seemed useless a short time before. The healing was accomplished entirely through the ministrations of Christian Science and proved permanent.

There is no sin, disease, nor death in divine reality. To the human senses they seem real until thought has grasped the facts of true being. However, they are no more actual than are the gross inaccuracies of wrong answers that the mistaken find confronting them in their struggle with mathematical problems. Even as the wrong numbers disappear before the proper application of mathematical law, so the evidence of sin, sickness, and death disappears when the proper application of God's law of good forces the surrender of the false claims of error.

Duality disappears before the fact that good is real and evil is unreal, that good alone is present and evil is forever absent in divine actuality. This is obvious, because God is good—as humanity generally concedes—and God is everywhere, as the Bible says: "Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith the Lord" (Jeremiah 23:24). Since God is good and everywhere, obviously evil can be nowhere, except as an illusion.

* * *

"Now are we the sons of God" (I John 3:2). Now is man the spiritual idea of divine intelligence, Mind, the expression of God's goodness, immortality, health, beauty, substance, and purity. Man is effect, God is cause. Whatever is not true about God is not true about man, His offspring, reflection. Before this inescapable fact, all error must surrender unconditionally. Hallucinations, aggressive mental suggestions, the belief of life and reality in matter—all these are illusions. Man is and always will be sinless, diseaseless, deathless. "Now are we the sons of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Myth

Venus
rose from the sea's
bright floor, bearing its golden laughter
in her hair, its coolness in
her eyes.

ROBERT DODSON

"What is this healing prayer?"

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¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5 — thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request.

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"SUMMER: MEDFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS": *A Painting by George Inness*

ONE OF THE paintings by George Inness, which has recently found its way out of a private collection and into the permanent display of a public museum, is this landscape entitled "Summer: Medfield, Massachusetts." It is a remarkable example of this particular period of Inness' work, the transitional chapter in his life, when the artist's style was losing the literalness and meticulous detail of the earlier period; it had begun to travel in the opposite direction from the work of the Hudson River School, and would, before long, enter that period of the painting of nature's moods for which Inness is best known.

George Inness was noted for independence of thought and a willingness to cast off whatever he felt was inexact or superficial. Happily, his work was given considerable recognition during his lifetime.

Inness objected to being called an Impressionist, although he sometimes referred to his canvases as impressions of nature. He did not follow the out-of-door painting methods of the French Impressionists; but rather the ways of the Barbizon painters, who sketched out of doors and then painted from sketches and from memory in their studios. His work is represented in the collections of many American museums, this picture being owned by the Pioneer Museum and Haggin Art Galleries of Stockton, California.

Upon That Note Our Times Are Pitched

OUR CHIEF RULE for ourselves was simply to get started. If you wait a day, you'll wait a week; if you wait a week, you'll stay at home, we said blithely.

It was carefree, it was headlong, it was often financially reckless. More than once I've taken my last cash out of the bank, to buy me another fresh slice of America. And the worst, as well as the best, of working for yourself is that there is no other boss to tell you that you've got to stay home with your nose to the grindstone. I could always retort to myself that Nature was my immediate business, and I had to do some field work, didn't I?

Well, the treasure I got for my money I can take with me, tax-free, as long as I live, maybe longer. It's what I came west to get, like any Forty-Niner. I had known my Middle West and the South and the eastern seaboard; I had tasted winy New Hampshire Augusts, and followed the haunting skyline of the Blue Ridge. I had sailed all the Great Lakes but Ontario, and been to the tip of Florida; I knew the Mississippi right down to the delta, and had studied the depth of the prairie loam. So I came west, to find Pike's Peak like a white tidal wave sweeping onto the plains, and see if trees could grow as tall as the redwoods they told of, and throw my lasso over the snowy truncated cones of Mount Rainier, Mount Hood, Mount St. Helens. I came here to live just so as to have such neighbors. And any day that I dared, I could set forth to see them. Any day when I woke in the morning and felt sweeping over me a tingling nostalgia for my country, three thousand miles of it, from coast to coast.

Today was a day like that. It opened as glistening fresh as a split fruit. I got up at a workaday pace; why hurry? I wasn't going anywhere, without rubber or gas. Before the day's labor took me, I stepped out to breathe the morning and to see the world from my foothold in it. There lay my town below; the streets went spreading away and, in the countryside beyond, the roads looped over the hills and out of sight. There was little moving on them; the town looked toylike, innocently vulnerable. High above, a deep thrum filled the sky, like bees in a vast blue corolla. Upon that note our times are pitched; the world over, we vibrate to it in terror or rejoicing. Now the Marines passed over, glinting in echelon. Those are the men that are going places.—From "Journey Into America," by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Looking for Silver

'SILVER IS NONE too common a color in "animated nature." There is silver in the track of a snail, in the darting of a minnow through the shallows, in the rising of doves from dew-drenched grass by the side of the road. There is a silver touch to the fur of mole and gray squirrel and raccoon, to the feathers of screech owl and Dorking and Toulouse goose, to the hair of certain deer and donkeys and horses. . . . There is silver in lichens on cliff faces, on the leaves of pussytoes and everlasting on arid ground, in the wind-uplifted foliage of meadow campion and weeping willow.

There is silver about farm buildings and country mills, on unpainted roofs of tin; on the weathered walls of unpainted wood; on the dam and headrace in certain slants of light. There is a silver sheen on these places even in full sunlight. There are silver strands on sea beaches, and silver glints of stones rich in mica, even after they have been built into the walls of houses. There is silver in many more minerals than those that are of profit-bearing ore; and silver in far reaches of cloud. Streams are silver at certain daytime hours, and rivers are silver, and the sea. . . . It is moonlight, though, whose alchemy is responsible for most of the silver that delights the eyes, an unstable silver, maybe, but none the less a silver that brings a sense of cool richness about the heart.—From "The Plenty of Pennsylvania: Samples of Seven Cultures Persisting From Colonial Days," by CORNELIUS WEYGANDT. (New York: Putnam.)

In Salute to Wales

"FOUNTAINS OF LIVING WATERR," said the Welsh clergyman, as he let his dark eyes roam over his flock at the Harvest Festival. Rather a sing-song intonation, perhaps, but every vowel clear and flashing as a crystal drop. The sermon also was spirited; it seemed in tune with the rushing mountain stream outside the church and with the woods, where autumn had touched the trees to flame.

A wild and lovely land, this Wales: not fruitful, indeed, but sincerely grateful for its harvest, such as it was. "Those apples that you will see round the pulpit are the kind we call Tom Putt," our hostess had said, adding: "Do try one now. They are a bit rough, perhaps, but we like them." And she handed us a ruddy, wizened affair looking like a dehydrated pippin and tasting as tough old Tom Putt probably looked—for he was one of the old school. We each took a small bite and admired the general hardiness of Wales.

* * *

Well, there they were, those apples round the pulpit, interspersed with a few undersized marrows and bunches of autumnal flowers, with here and there sheaves of wheat, and some mysterious little figures and baskets made of corn-stalks, plaited in shapes that must go back to times when all Wales, and England, too, bowed down to heathen gods. An old and hard land, and a people that must be old and hard to maintain themselves in it. It is well for them that they have forgotten the fertility of England, from which they were once driven. These barren hills are now their home, warmed for them by the music, the poetry, and the fire in their Celtic blood.

The church, however, was cold, and Welsh sermons, though spirited, are long, for these people take their religion seriously; as anyone can realize, on noticing, in any small town, a round half-dozen of different places of worship, one more unattractive than the other. Architecture is not the Welsh forte, but this is compensated for by Welsh hospitality. "And we hope you will come in and have a cup of tea afterwards at the rectory," was what they had said. What they meant was: "We are Welsh and you are foreigners; we are as different as chalk and cheese, but we shall be glad to see you."

* * *

The Welsh have been reproached for a tendency to say what they know will be pleasing rather than what they know to be true. It may be so, but still a good supply of the small change of civil conversation does help things at a tea-party; and it is not difficult here to break out of the chilly circle of weather, garden, and dogs. No man can refuse to give the Welsh high marks for easy good manners; easy, but not free. Whether it be in a rectory drawing-room, or when asking the way over the hills from some shepherd knowing little but his native Welsh, or in passing the time of day with some lusty woodcutter engaged in felling the tall oaks to serve as wartime pit-props—an easy flow of good conversation is the birthright of them all. And, if one is able to talk intelligently about music, the ball of conversation may start rolling as though it would never stop.

* * *

This musical gambit, so useful at times, nearly made us miss the train once. It was at one of those barren railway junctions on the border line between England and Wales. Food on the journey had been a difficulty and we tottered from the train with just half-an-hour in which to search for some. A ramshackle restaurant close at hand was shut, but my wife went round to the side door which opened to her entreaties. "Poached eggs on toast," she announced triumphantly; "and such a nice Welshman! And, what do you think, a Handel sonata open on the kitchen table!" Clearly a case for buttering the owner with music: only let him butter the toast.

Oh, yes, indeed; he played the violin. Every day for at least an hour, however busy; but not very well. Self-taught, in fact; and that vibrato business was so difficult; he wondered if he had got the hang of it. Would we like to see the instrument? Twenty pounds it had cost him; surely a good fiddle. And could the lady play? Well, how was that vibrato done?

The lady produced a few bars, such as that violin had probably never heard before, nor perhaps its owner, either. And so—all in the space of twenty minutes—two poached eggs and a lesson in vibrato. Had the lady really studied in Vienna? His eyes sparkled at the affirmative. And did she live near the junction now? Alas, no, a hundred miles away; and the train draws near and thither must we go. So farewell, gallant musician. May Heaven bless thee for thy eggs, and Wales farewell.

J. M. D.

Bedingungslose Ergebung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

BEDINGUNGSLOSE Ergebung, die gewöhnliche Forderung der siegreichen Heere an die besiegten, gestattet diesen keinen Vergleich, kein Stellen von Bedingungen, auch kein Bestehen auf gewissen Ausnahmen.

Durch die Jahrhunderte hindurch haben böse Kräfte in verschiedener Gestalt und durch irrige Verfahren versucht, die Gerechten und die Sache der Gerechtigkeit zu stürzen. Allzuoft, wenn ein Übel nachgelassen hat oder vereitelt worden ist, hat die Freude über das Aufhören der Unterdrückung und das größere Freisein davon vorübergehend genügend geschienen; daher sind die versteckten Wurzeln der Selbstsucht und der Angriffslust unangetastet geblieben.

Christus Jesus war im Kampf mit dem Bösen nie unschlüssig; er verlangte bedingungslose Ergebung. Er gebot dem Fieber, und das Fieber verging. Er gebot dem Tode, der Sohn der Witwe erhob sich gesund, und der Leichenzug löste sich auf. Er trieb die Geldwechsler—alle—zum Tempel hinaus. Sogar Freundschaft hielt ihn nicht ab, die falsche persönliche Besorgnis des Petrus zurechtzuweisen. Vielmehr sagte er zu Petrus (Matth. 16, 23): „Hebe dich, Satan, von mir! du bist mir ärgerlich; denn du meinst nicht, was göttlich, sondern was menschlich ist".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft gestattet keinen Vergleich mit Irrtum irgend welcher Art. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter lernen bald verstehen, daß das Böse im göttlichen Plan der Dinge nicht geduldet werden kann. Daher sind sie bestrebt, das Böse ganz aus ihrem Denken und ihrem Leben auszuschließen. Das Böse einschränken, ist sehr wünschenswert; aber das Böse ist immer böse, ob groß oder klein, d. h. es ist nicht weniger böse, weil es kleiner ist. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 128): „Wache und bete täglich, daß böse Einflüsterungen in jeder Verkleidung keine Wurzel in deinem Denken fassen noch Frucht tragen".

* * *

Heilungen werden in der Christlichen Wissenschaft auf der Grundlage des vollkommenen Gottes und des vollkommenen Menschen vollbracht. Es ist nicht der Zweck der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schwache Materie kräftig, kranke Materie gesund oder einen Armen reich zu machen. Dies sind die menschlichen Wirkungen. Immer besteht die Christliche Wissenschaft auf der bedingungslosen Ergebung falscher Annahmen. Die Wirkung ist immer die des erhörten Gebets. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 15): „Um recht zu beten, müssen wir in das Kämmerlein gehen und die Tür schließen. Wir müssen die Lippen schließen und die materiellen Sinne zum Schweigen bringen. In dem stillen Heiligtum ernsten Sehnens müssen wir die Sünde leugnen und die Allheit Gottes geltend machen".

Der Wert unbedingten Glaubens an Gottes unendliche Vollkommenheit und des Menschen Ausdruck der Vollkommenheit wurde von einem kleinen Mädchen bewiesen, deren Arm schwer verletzt war. Sie und ihr Vater hatten begonnen, sich mit der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu befassen, und die Verantwortung, zu tun, was das Beste war, schien groß. Sie besprachen es und kamen überein, auf keinen Vergleich mit materiellen Heilverfahren einzugehen. Es wurde christlich-wissenschaftliche Behandlung erteilt, und in etwa anderthalb Stunden konnte das kleine Mädchen schreiben und den Arm, mit dem sie kurz vorher anscheinend nichts hatte tun können, sonstwie gebrauchen. Die Heilung wurde ganz durch das Wirken der Christlichen Wissenschaft vollbracht und erwies sich als dauernd.

* * *

Es gibt keine Sünde, keine Krankheit und keinen Tod in der göttlichen Wirklichkeit. Den menschlichen Sinnen scheinen sie wirklich, bis das Denken die Tatsachen des wahren Seins erfaßt hat. Sie sind jedoch nicht tatsächlicher als die groben Ungenauigkeiten in der fehlerhaften Lösung einer Rechenaufgabe. Genau wie die falschen Zahlen vor der rechten Anwendung der Rechenregeln verschwinden, so verschwindet der Augenschein der Sünde, der Krankheit und des Todes, wenn die rechte Anwendung des göttlichen Gesetzes des Guten die falschen Irrtumsansprüche zur Ergebung zwingt.

Zweiheit verschwindet vor der Tatsache, daß das Gute wirklich und das Böse unwirklich ist; daß nur das Gute gegenwärtig ist und das Böse nie in der göttlichen Wirklichkeit vorhanden ist. Dies ist einleuchtend, weil Gott gut ist—wie die Menschheit allgemein zugibt—und weil Gott überall ist, wie es in der Bibel heißt: „Bin ich es nicht, der Himmel und Erde füllt? spricht der Herr" (Jer. 23, 24). Da Gott gut und überall ist, kann das Böse offenbar nirgends sein; es kann nur eine Trugvorstellung sein.

* * *

„Wir sind nun Gottes Kinder" (1. Joh. 3, 2). Der Mensch ist jetzt die geistige Idee der göttlichen Intelligenz, des Gemüts, der Ausdruck der Güte, Unsterblichkeit, Gesundheit, Schönheit, Substanz und Reinheit Gottes. Der Mensch ist Wirkung, Gott ist Ursache. Was über Gott nicht wahr ist, ist auch über den Menschen, Gottes Sprößling oder Widerspiegelung, nicht wahr. Vor dieser unentrinnbaren Tatsache muß sich aller Irrtum bedingungslos ergeben. Sinnestäuschungen, aggressive Gedankenbeeinflussungen, der Glaube an Leben und Wirklichkeit in der Materie sind lauter Trugvorstellungen. Der Mensch ist sündlos, krankheitlos, todlos und wird immer so sein. „Wir sind nun Gottes Kinder".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Charlotte Brontë Liked the Lecture Better

I CAME HERE on Wednesday, being summoned a day sooner than I expected, in order to be in time for Thackeray's second lecture, which was delivered on Thursday afternoon. This, as you may suppose, was a genuine treat to me, and I was glad not to miss it. It was given in Willis' Rooms, where the Almacks balls are held—a great painted and gilded saloon with long sofas for benches. The audience was said to be the cream of London society, and it looked so. I did not at all expect the great lecturer would know me or notice me under these circumstances, with admiring duchesses and countesses seated in rows before him; but he met me as I entered—shook hands—took me to his mother, whom I had not before seen, and introduced me. She is a fine, handsome, young-looking old lady; was very gracious, and called with one of her granddaughters next day.

Thackeray called too, separately. I had a long talk with him, and I think he knows me now a little better than he did: but of this I cannot yet be sure; he is a great and strange man. There is quite a furor for his lectures. They are a sort of essays, characterised by his own peculiar originality and power, and delivered with a finished taste and ease, which is felt, but cannot be described. Just before the lecture began, somebody came behind me, leaned over and said, "Permit me, as a Yorkshireman, to introduce myself." I turned round—saw a strange, not handsome, face, which puzzled me for half a minute, and then I said, "You are Lord Carlisle." He nodded and smiled; he talked a few minutes very pleasantly and courteously. . . .

On Friday, I went to the Crystal Palace; it is a marvelous, stirring, bewildering sight—a mixture of a genii palace, and a mighty bazaar, but it is not much in my way; I liked the lecture better.—From "The Life of Charlotte Brontë," by E. C. GASKELL. (New York: Dutton.)

November Twilight

This is the deepest silence of the year:
gardens emptied of bird call and cricket song,
the blue sweet drift of burning leaves
chilled with the shadowy dusk,
the bronze and silver chrysanthemums cool
with the quiet of evening and of fall,
a pale gold horn of sickle moon
sharp in the ashen twilight:
this is the hushed entr'acte of year
that marks an end to summer's music,
but presages yet no imminence of snow.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1943

First Military Training Plane in Field Tests Holds Flier's Affections

Army Tongue Tanglers Pale New Deal Alphabet

New Economic Policy, the NEP of Soviet Russia's Five-Year Plan, and even Washington symbols used to describe Government agencies seem simple in comparison with military speech twisters.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The war has outdated the Russian five-year plan and the New Deal.

There was a time when it looked as if Russian and American government agencies would become champion alphabet scramblers of all time. But that was before Poland and Pearl Harbor. The memories of the Soviet's NEP (New Economic Policy) and the days when Washington's WPA was the PWA are pale beside the military jargon of the moment.

While attempting to overcome wartime pressures on time and space, the armed forces from "Etousa" to "Usafispa" have brought down upon the heads of Americans at home a bewildering deluge of code symbols and abbreviations.

ETOUSA (officially rhyming with the "our" in "ouch," for how they are gong to make the Axis feel) is the European Theater of Operations of the United States Army. The United States Army Forces in the Middle East area are referred to as USAFIME. The South Pacific Area is called USAFISPA, which, in the vernacular of the Navy, becomes COMSOPAC, or Command of the South Pacific.

The Cominch to a civilian may sound like anything from a children's game to a vegetable, but naval personnel, with all due respect, refers in this manner to the Commander in Chief.

BB, SS, and CV

The ComDesLant is the Commander of the Destroyers in the Atlantic. In the same way, the Commander of Battleships of the Pacific becomes ComBatPac.

All types of naval craft, too, are identified by combinations of letters. BB stands for Battleships, SS for Submarines. Aircraft carriers are identified by the basic letters, CV, and the addition of another letter to distinguish a specific type. Similarly, DD stands for Destroyers, and DE for Destroyer Escort Vessels.

A squadron of daring American crash-boat skippers, "Arabs of the Mediterranean," who scour the seas on secret, dangerous missions, derive their self-imposed nickname from the initials in Aircraft Rescue Boat. With a little imagination ARB comes out "Arab."

For purposes of unity, the Army of the United States, which, incidentally, is not referred to as the United States Army or USA while on a wartime basis, has issued a lengthy list of authorized abbreviations, covering various phases of Army life, ranks of personnel, department names, medals, orders, familiar expressions, and personal and mechanized equipment.

Obviously such abbreviations save incalculable time in messages, orders, records, and reports, in fact even in conversation when they are pronounceable. It may be a rather extreme example, but TPA means "Travel-By-Officer-Or-His-Dependents-By-Privately-Owned-Automobile-Is-Authorized."

What Are JAG and TAG?

The average civilian has a pretty good idea where a soldier isn't when he's AWOL, but ask him who the JAG and TAG are, and he probably won't answer that they are the Judge Advocate General and The Adjutant General.

Generally, SW stands for Southwest. To the Army it's the Secretary of War. PM is the Provost Marshal. Rat officially means Rations. STAR—not even remotely connected with the realm of astronomy — means Specialized Training and Reassignment. Standing Operating Procedure is known as SOP. HE is High Explosive.

The letter O is a most valuable recruit. Used with S it means Special Orders. Add it to D, and you have Duty Officer. With some combinations O means Operations, with others, Occupation.

The letter X does not do quite so well, however. Although a favorite with mathematicians, X plays only a small part in the abbreviated military vocabularies. The Navy combines X with the letter I to mean "unclassified." The Army tacks it on the end of some letters to mean exchange or exercise. Occasionally X is used in reference to military secrets, but in general, the unknown-quantity letter has become somewhat of a wartime casualty.

Two Kinds of ATS

International use of lettered abbreviations makes duplication almost inevitable. In Britain, the ATS are the famous women's Auxiliary Territorial Services. In the United States ATS stands for the Army Transport Service. Britain's Victoria Cross is often referred to as the VC, while VC to the Yank means Veterinary Corps.

A most recent addition to the flood of abbreviations is UNRRA. Pronounced "Unra," the letters stand for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, whose task it is to follow close on the heels of the advancing military forces, supplying food and clothing to the liberated peoples.

As in the instance of Allied Military Government, even abbreviations may be abbreviated. Shortly after its establishment AMGOT was shorn of the two final letters standing for Occupied Territories. AMG is the result.

Navy, Army, and Air Force Institutes, a popular British co-operative society known as NAAFI, provides canteens in all parts of the world for soldiers, sailors, and airmen.

Among the lesser known of Britain's large crop of abbreviations are the "MET" men. They battle storms, ice, and fog to accumulate reliable data on weather conditions for the use of RAF chiefs in planning operations in the Northern Hemisphere. These weather men of the RAF derive their nickname from the Coastal Command Meteorological Flights, of which they are the flying personnel.

ELAS and EDES in Greece

Abbreviations are not confined to the English-speaking areas. Greece's two major guerrilla groups, the National Liberation Front, and the Greek Democratic Party, are known as ELAS and EDES, respectively.

Even the Nazis can do it. Leading their list is the German High Command, which is abbreviated OKW, for Oberkommando der Wehrmacht.

Nor are abbreviated forms exclusive with the fighting forces. Civilian groups in America have a few original nicknames of their own with queer quirks of humor.

CATS, the initials of Civil Affairs Training School, become BUCATS at Boston University. Members of the branch at the University of Pennsylvania, instead of placing their initials at the beginning, which would make them UPCATS, use them as the final letters, and come up with CATSUP.

But it's the activities of the armed forces that provide the greatest number of possibilities for abbreviations and symbols. With the wide field they have to work from the Army and Navy of the United States will probably remain the chief contenders for the title of World's champion alphabet scrambler—at least for the duration.

Swarms of Wasps

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wasps of the United States Army Air Forces may be the newest and largest—perhaps even the only winged members of their species.

But slightly dusty newspaper files attest that the Women's Airforce Service Pilots do not hold the distinction of being the world's only organization of Wasps.

For nearly a year, under the authority of the Women's Auxiliary State Police, the ladylike voices of a formidable colony of Wasps in Virginia have been ordering traffic violators to "Pull over to the curb!"

Another organization of Wasps, the Women's Auxiliary Service Platoon, has been buzzing almost as long around the Canal Zone, relieving military personnel in the Army Air Force Central Control Tower at Balboa.

Fairchild Aircraft

Flight 'School Room' and Truck Horse of Air

A generation of pilots now in training and combat the length of the Americas are bound to remember the little PT-19 Cornell trainer (above) with affection, for many of them have cut their flying teeth on this little ship. It is one of the standard planes used by the Air Forces for the primary stage of military flight training. Of stable flying characteristics and ruggedly built, the Cornell trainer is powered with the Ranger six-cylinder, in-line, inverted air-cooled engine. This architectural scheme of the new 3,500-mile cargo transport plane (lower), of which Fairchild is building the pilot model now in Hagerstown, Md., was all the details that the military authorities would permit to be disclosed on this new craft. Its giant fuselage is apparently slung amidships and independently on an inverted gull wing flying structure whose outline resembles the P-38 fighter. All metal, the C-82 is designed to operate in and out of limited-sized fields, with guns, tanks, ammunition, supplies, troops, or paratroops. High power engine will propel it.

High Rating Bestowed On Fairchild PT-19

Hagerstown wins fame as home of training craft and Ranger engine—Cadets are earning wings on fields from Canada to Brazil in Fairchild 'jobs'—'The Ranger' is a recent model.

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Nov. 27—Though today he may be flying Thunderbolt P-47's, Douglas A-20's, Boeing B-17's, or Consolidated B-24's, the average American Air Force pilot is liable to remember with real affection the first good airplane he flew in training. And in more cases than you'd care to count, that airplane was probably a Fairchild manufactured in this city.

Nothing, of course, may ever transcend the thrill of the first solo flight, which for a great many pilots, was performed in a smaller Piper, Aeronca, or Taylorcraft. But the possibilities are that when many of these pilots began their first genuine military flying in a ship with something more than a 90-horsepower engine in front their craft was a Fairchild PT-19, primary trainer, powered with a Fairchild-built Ranger engine.

From the Arctic wastes of Alaska to the verdant pampas of Argentina, the roar of Ranger-powered Fairchild planes can be heard as pilots cleave through the air in them helping the United Nations in their fight for freedom. Literally, from "Little Norway" in Canada, the Royal Norwegian Air Force's training center in exile, to the great Brazilian flying training center of Campos dos Afonsos, thousands of eager young air cadets are earning their wings with these planes and engines.

The finest type of training equipment is required to convert thousands of untrained fliers into smooth combat pilots. Thus, it is essential to have thousands of rugged, dependable training planes with sufficient power and performance to meet grueling hours of student instruction. The great numbers of Fairchild PT-19 and PT-26 trainer planes powered by Ranger six-cylinder, inverted, air-cooled, in-line engines, used by the Army for training pilots, are proof enough of service opinion.

Differ in Equipment

The PT-26 is similar to the PT-19 except that it carries a heavier load of equipment and accessories and is used for instrument flight instruction as well as in primary and secondary flight training. The enclosed military type hatch enables complete comfort for students. This is especially true in the extremely low temperatures of Canada's northern training centers. Hence, this type of plane has been used largely by the Royal Canadian and Royal Norwegian Air Forces.

Even gunners may have cause to remember Fairchild. Many of these "Tail End Charlies" who operate power-driven turrets in the big bombers to keep off the Zeros, Focke-Wulfs, and Messerschmitts will soon begin to receive part of their gunnery training in a more recent Fairchild craft called "The Gunner."

This craft is a fast, stable ship, capable of carrying a training crew and a power-operated turret. Now in full production at a company plant in North Carolina, the "Gunner" is built entirely of wood and plywood by a process known as Duramold, also developed by Fairchild. Powered with two Ranger 12-cylinder inverted engines, the "Gunner" has a speed of nearly 200 miles an hour, carries a load of nearly two tons, and is capable of carrying a crew of five engaged in the task of training for combat operations.

Air Transport Field

One of the most recent Fairchild developments takes the company into the field of air transport, which it had never hitherto eschewed. The experimental prototype, called the C-82, cargo airplane, is now under construction in a walled-off section of the largest of Fairchild's 25 plants in the city. Of all-metal construction, the C-82 will be used to rush needed supplies to Allied troops on the front lines of this global war.

According to plant engineers it is the first airplane of its size designed specifically for cargo purposes. Further claim is made that it will be able to carry guns, ammunition, supplies, infantry and paratroops, and that it is sufficiently large to transport tanks as well.

With a range of more than 3,500 miles, the C-82 will be able to take off from small fields and land in places where faster types of aircraft cannot operate, according to Fairchild claim. But this feature, engineers added, will not necessarily hamper the plane's performance. By means of an ingenious wing design and careful concentration of the weight near its center of gravity, this "truck horse" of the air will still be a fast flying ship.

One of the best postwar markets for Fairchild that we have heard about came from the informal comment of an Air Force bomber pilot. We asked him what sort of a ship he would like to fly after the war. "For myself I'd like one of those Fairchild PT19's I flew at Randolph," he said. "For my family a 24 would be just about my dish."

Women Ferry Pilots

The ease with which the PT9's, also known as "Cornell" trainers, fly is never so well dramatized as when 20 or 30 of these silver craft roar into the sky in perfect formation piloted by the WASPS women ferry pilots. These girls frequently arrive in Hagerstown in huge transport planes to fly these trainers to their ultimate bases in the Southwest training area.

When the war clouds have cleared, the company sees the "Gunner" as the commuter type of craft very easily adaptable to feeder air line service. The new C-82, Fairchild believes, is an important bid for postwar passenger and freight work.

Experts claim that about 10 per cent of today's production capacity will be all that is needed to take care of peacetime requirements. Those companies, therefore, which have the foresight and ability to design and produce airplanes which are for the purposes they are intended will survive and prosper. Fairchild, quite naturally, feels today that it has some of the right answers.

Navigation Put In Hands Of Photographer

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 27 (AP)—Fitting of war area maps made from aerial photographs into exact locations on charts of continents and islands—hitherto a major military problem—has been simplified by development of "zenith" cameras.

Described by Army engineers as "unbelievably accurate," the cameras, designed and produced by the Eastman Kodak Company, permit soldiers who know nothing of astronomy to perform feats of celestial navigation that would be a source of pride to the most exacting mathematician.

The cameras, accurate within 40 to 50 feet, can pin down any portion of the earth's surface to precise locations in terms of latitude and longitude by co-ordinating star data they supply with the land pictures from aerial mapping.

Bases can be established, provisions flown in and men landed—with exact location data known in advance.

Operation of the device, consisting of two cameras and an automatic timing unit which operates and synchronizes the cameras, is simplicity itself.

After the main unit of the camera outfit is leveled accurately with the earth's surface and a visual optical system adjusted to establish the true zenith, two photographs are taken which together show:

A picture of the night sky surrounding the zenith, a record of the time at which the picture was taken and mission data recorded by the operator, The exact position of the point of observation is then established through computing with the aid of a star catalogue.

Legislators in New Jersey Working on New Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 27—Three committees of 10 legislators each have started discussions out of which will come the drafting of a new Constitution for New Jersey.

When the task is completed, many of the Revision Commission recommendations of last year will probably have disappeared from the script.

In the doubtful class are the judicial system pattern proposed by the Commission, the suggested consolidation of 90 scattered divisions and agencies into nine major administrative departments, biennial legislative sessions and the requirement of a two thirds vote to override the Governor on appropriation vetoes.

Plans Discussed

The plan of nine main administrative departments is considered definitely out of the window. There will be changes in the present setup, but few of the legislators are ready to go along on so extensive a consolidation and are further opposed to loading the State Constitution with too much departmental detail. Walter E. Edge, Republican Governor-elect, shares the latter view and intends some immediate reorganization, without waiting for Constitutional revision, when he takes office in January.

There are Republicans in both branches who would like to reorganize the Highway Department and eliminate Spencer Miller, Jr., as Commissioner. Mr. Edge has been sounded out and has made it clear he disapproves the plan, but talk prevails nevertheless. The ouster move is the same as discussed periodically since Mr. Miller took office—the substitution of a three-member board, two of whom would be Republicans. The department is the largest of the State's spending agencies in normal times. After the war, an unprecedented amount of construction is seen in prospect. Mr. Miller, when he became Commissioner, abruptly terminated the legislative influence in department policies and procedure. His action is not liked.

The chief differences on judicial reform arise from the proposed abolition of Chancery Court and the present system of county courts. The Commission recommendation would create a Supreme Court of seven members as the highest tribunal and a Superior Court of not less than 25 members to try both law and equity matters with original jurisdiction throughout the State in all cases.

Cool to Sessions Change

Biennial sessions are viewed with coolness. The argument is it is usually necessary for the Legislature to return in odd years in states which have adopted the biennial plan and the situation, it is held, would be no different in this State.

Against the requirement of a two thirds vote to override a veto, it is the view that a minority of eight in the Senate or 21 in the House would thus be enabled to thwart the will of the majority.

To aid in dealing with these and other questions, each of the committees will appoint advisory counsel. Russell E. Watson, of New Brunswick, active for years in the revision movement, is in line for the post of counsel to the group drafting the judicial section. Walter E. Freund, Bergen freeholder, one-time assemblyman and member of the Revision Commission, is the choice for assistant to the legislative group. Alfred C. Clapp, deputy surrogate of Essex, will aid the executive section drafters.

Peace Under Allied Boards Is Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Adoption of a five-year peace plan under which three Allied boards would be set up—a United Nations Political Board, an Economic Board and an Education Board—was recommended by Edward J. Byng, author and formerly head of the United Press for Continental Europe, in a "Beyond Victory" radiocast over Station WNYC last night. The radiocast, sponsored by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, will be heard in the Boston area over Station WORL at 5:05 p. m. Nov. 28.

"The members of the United Nations Political Board would be responsible for clearing up all political and military problems in the wartime and postwar periods," Mr. Byng said. "The job of the Economic Board would be to shape co-ordinated, harmonious economic policies and to study and formulate basic economic measures in the coming years.

"Our crucial problem is spiritual. Some of the various specific jobs I propose for the Education Board would be a co-ordinated world war against illiteracy and a world-wide reform in the teaching of world history in schools and colleges.

"In the postwar world, we must advertise democracy. To help achieves this purpose, one of the various postwar measures I advocate is a regular weekly 'democratic hour' on all radio stations and networks and in every school and college, both in the democratic countries and in the defeated Axis countries. In these programs, the problems and merits of democracy should be discussed and popularized. The Education Board I advocate is the logical sponsor and supervisor of this project."

Major Assault on Sumatra Held Expected by Japanese

By Aneta News Service

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Nov. 27—The Japanese are expecting a major assault on the Netherlands East Indies to come from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's command in India, either alone or co-ordinated with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's drive from Australia, according to indications in Japanese broadcasts intercepted here.

At the same time, the enemy-operated radio reported an intensive campaign to build up a system for policing the population of the Indies, the Japanese-controlled Shanghai radio stating that in Sumatra a special Police Force and Volunteer Corps had been established.

Significantly, the Japanese are frantically rushing work on roads and all other communications in Sumatra, the only portion of the Indies included in Admiral Mountbatten's jurisdiction. While similar activity is going on throughout the rest of the Netherlands East Indies, the enemy broadcasts stated that the work was being prosecuted with particular speed in Sumatra.

Certain Advantages

Strategically, there would be certain advantages to an offensive from the northwest as compared to one from the southeast. The supply routes to India—now that the Mediterranean is open — are slightly shorter than those to Australia. Furthermore, Sumatra is separated from the main island of the Indies, Java, only by Sunda strait, a narrow body of water which the Japanese found only a minor obstacle in their campaign.

Officials of the Netherlands East Indies Government probably are remembering with mixed feelings the extensive road-building campaign pursued in the Indies for years in their efforts to accomplish the economic development of the archipelago. These same roads now are of great military importance to the Japanese, insuring mobility for troops in any defensive campaign. While the Dutch did their utmost to destroy everything on the islands which might aid the enemy, such things as gradients and routes, once finished are there to stay, and in the almost two years which have passed since the Japanese occupation, there has been time to rebuild bridges and reconstruct a good portion of former highways as well as to begin new ones.

The Japanese are planning to draft labor from populous Java for their road building in Sumatra and other islands, according to the enemy broadcasts.

Boast of Rail Service

An indication of the attention being paid to the entire communications problem on Sumatra was given in a recent radiocast by Radio Tokyo, which boasted, "Sumatra's railway service is now virtually restored while railway passenger traffic has increased more than 35 per cent over prewar days. Large-scale extension of bus routes throughout the island is being planned."

Japanese radiocasts never make specific mention of troop movements, but in view of the impoverished condition of the Sumatrans under Japanese wage, labor and industry control regulations, Netherlands Indies observers here do not believe any considerable increase in civilian rail traffic possible. Such rail movements, they say, in all probability are largely concerned with military transport.

Farm Poll Favors General MacArthur And Dewey Over President Roosevelt

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 27 (AP)—The nation's farm vote would favor either Gen. Douglas MacArthur or Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York over President Roosevelt if the Presidential election were being held now, according to the December "Farmer Speaks" nation-wide poll conducted by Successful Farming magazine.

The poll showed Wendell Willkie would stand a 50-50 chance of getting a majority of the farm vote if he were running a second time.

The President was given relatively strong support by farmers outside the 13 Middle West States, but in the farm belt his supporters were definitely in the minority.

The farmers voted as follows on three poll questions (all figures in per cent):

Roosevelt Against Governor Dewey

	Roosevelt	Dewey	Undecided
All farmers	38	46	16
Midwest farmers	29	58	13
Other farmers	45	36	19

Roosevelt Against Willkie

	Roosevelt	Willkie	Undecided
All farmers	40	40	20
Midwest farmers	36	43	21
Other farmers	43	38	19

Roosevelt Against Gen. MacArthur

	Roosevelt	MacArthur	Undecided
All farmers	37	46	17
Midwest farmers	31	56	13
Other farmers	41	38	21

Schools, Colleges, Home Study

Education

Parents, Teachers Students

A Saturday Page

High School Youth Organize To Reject Social Drinking

In the final article in this series of four on Alcohol Education in the Schools, we present a brief account of the work of Allied Youth, Inc., written by its able Executive Secretary, Roy Breg. Allied Youth is an organization specializing in the field of alcohol education. It charters and services local Posts, encourages better recreation, stimulates and directs study of the alcohol problem, conducts research, prepares and distributes literature, serves high schools and libraries and otherwise carries on an extensive program. Its widespread and sincere work among young people is highly encouraging and deserving of support.

By W. Roy Breg

Executive Secretary, Allied Youth, Inc.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A few days ago, following an assembly in the high school at Richmond, Ind., more than 250 students packed a study hall designed to accommodate 100, to talk over the drinking problem that they and other young people are facing.

I was in this school representing Allied Youth, which has found a way to approach high school young people and a way in which to serve them, their schools and their communities.

When we conferred in the crowded room, these Indiana students were almost unanimous in believing that drinking is a definite and pressing problem for the youth of their community. They expressed keen interest in organizing an Allied Youth Post, which will help them to acquire facts about alcohol and to provide for the student body a way to meet alcohol-flavored parties head-on with alternative recreation.

Presently we shall see a strong Allied Youth Post operating in the Richmond Senior High School—one more in a seven year cycle of serving tens of thousands of high school boys and girls with facts and an encouragement to substitute wholesome alternatives, at the very time when the pressure to drift into drinking is so strong that resistance to it seems difficult.

Shortly before I entered Indiana and neighboring states on this swing, I read with enthusiasm the latest report from one of the Pacific Coast Posts of Allied Youth that has a particularly fine record through the years. This is a Post whose membership comprises one-third of the entire student body. Its officers are the outstanding students and youth leaders of the community. Beach parties, dances, the senior picnic and other events in which the young people of this school engage are alcohol-free, and for the very good reasons that those who lead and set the pace for them know better than to drink and know how much satisfaction there is in being fit and alcohol-free.

Other Posts that I have recently revisited are thriving in the midst of wine-making regions, while boys and girls whose parents customarily indulge and even depend on the liquor industry for a living, are among the keen, clearer-headed youth who say, "No, thanks, I'm A. Y.," when someone urges them to drink.

In the past several years, more than 71,000 high school students volunteered to come into these conferences, called following the presentation of the Allied Youth idea in the high school assembly. From these young people of 44 states and the Territory of Hawaii, we have heard that they are genuinely puzzled how to apply what the classroom has been teaching about alcohol to the specific social situations, in which a good friend or a chum's parents urge them to "have just one—it's only very mildly alcoholic, you know."

The young people have wanted to dig for facts, outside the classroom, looking about in their own community, consulting medical men, police chief, coroner, employers of many workers, and others who should know what alcohol means in everyday life. The Post program, affiliated with the school as an official school club activity, counseled by a teacher-sponsor, is formed of a combination of facts and findings deriving from research and other special study outside the schools and those facts that the young people unearth close to home. I am confident in a verdict reached by young people on facts so gathered and used. The joint project of finding and applying facts in favor of abstinence is just such a "youth activity" as brings this out of the sphere of "being told what to do by a bunch of adults." Applying educational procedures in this form of self-development is one of Allied Youth's much-commended innovations in the changing field of alcohol education.

Dr. Anne Roe, in the Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, has reported that the public school's efforts at teaching the effects of alcohol to children and young people have lagged behind other forms of instruction. Textbooks are apparently inadequate, and the presentation is perfunctory in many instances. Seldom do students past the first year of high school receive any detailed help in this subject; and yet it is at that very period that the social pressure to drink is likely to be heaviest, while psychological factors in the life of youth make the young person eager to win popularity and acceptance in the crowd.

Superintendents of schools, to the number of more than 30, recently joined in a message to others of their profession, in which the need for improving and activating alcohol education at the secondary school level was recognized. Allied Youth was definitely recommended in this message because of the manner in which it has been and is meeting the need of young people, which was never more urgent than now. Signers of the message include U. S. Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker and Executive Secretary Willard E. Givens of the National Education Association.

From headquarters in the National Education Association Building, Washington 6, D. C., Allied Youth is now supplying field service, help with Post organizing and maintenance, lively and authoritative printed helps, a loose-leaf fact service for schools and libraries, suggestions for clubs and civic committees, and other timely helps—at a time when physical fitness and clear thinking count heavily in America's welfare.

A group of students of Austin High School, El Paso, Texas, members of the school's Allied Youth Post there, with W. Roy Breg (center), executive secretary of Allied Youth, Inc.

Liberal Arts Colleges Seen As Stronger Than Ever After War

By the Associated Press

Washington, D. C.

Jolted by world catastrophe, the nation's colleges will be stronger after the war than before. Not only will they be flooded with students, says Dr. Fred J. Kelly, chief of the higher education division of the U. S. Office of Education, but also they will reorganize and strengthen many courses of study to get a more "world-minded" approach.

In an interview, he reported that college heads are re-examining materials formerly used in teaching history, literature, and other subjects, in order to meet the needs of students with increased maturity and seriousness who are to become citizens of "a new kind of world."

He predicted a rebirth of interest in subjects like history, literature, languages, economics and sociology, because "technologies must win the war but humanities and social sciences must hold the peace."

Because of wartime emphasis on sciences and technologies, "we will have a fairly adequate supply of engineers and scientists after the war," Dr. Kelly said. "The deficit," he declared, "is in the liberal arts. The world's failure to prevent this war has shown clearly the need for a people prepared to handle technology in the interest of human welfare."

Brighter Skies Ahead

Therefore he sees an encouraging outlook immediately after the war for liberal arts colleges, now passing through a difficult period, with many of them maintaining their strength only by government contracts to train soldiers and sailors.

Dr. Kelly, who has been with the Office of Education for 12 years and was president of the University of Idaho before that, drew the following general picture of American postwar colleges:

They will share the increased interest in all education that invariably follows a war. They will be flooded with students. In most cases their faculty members on leave will return promptly, on the whole better qualified than before.

Students probably will have a somewhat more serious attitude toward college study. Servicemen, returning to complete their education, will be "men instead of boys," and colleges are prepared to treat them as such. Aside from the servicemen, however, students in general will be more mature, and you'll think of them more as "college men and women" and less as "college boys and girls." This may result in stiffer courses.

There will be more attention to adult education. More than ever, it will be realized that "colleges aren't completing anybody's education, but are only getting him interested in the world and preparing him to pursue his own education in the years after leaving college."

Certain Subjects

With regard to the prospect for certain subjects of study, Dr. Kelly made the following suggestions, as indicating the thinking of many educators:

Languages—More emphasis on talking instead of reading, because the people of the world will have more communication with one another on a talking basis.

History—A more "world-minded" approach. "Even students who major in history often learn very little except American history, or European history. Very few have studied the history of China, India, Latin America."

Literature—Study of the classics of all nations. "Not all good literature comes from Europe. As one example, the poet Rabindranath Tagore, of India, has had great influence on a tremendous number of people, and the educated man will need to know something about his writings just as he needs to know and appreciate Shakespeare."

Geography—Will increase in importance as a college subject. Economic geography, especially, shows the need for bringing about a better world distribution of raw materials.

Sociology—Increased emphasis on world problems. "People nowadays seem thoroughly scared about race relations, for example, and this problem can be traced through history; yet I don't know of many people studying about it much in college."

Max Hall

Through the Editor's Window

Those Books You Mean to Read

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Draw up your chair to the fire. Toast your slippered toes at the fender. It is early still: this time of year, at least for most of us, the blue winter dusk deepens into night before dinner is half over. Before you is a delicious long evening of reading—with perhaps a half hour or so of good music thrown in, either from the radio or around the piano. Hymns make a satisfying nightcap as the children go off to bed or as the fire burns low, and it isn't too soon to begin singing Christmas carols.

The long light evenings in the garden this summer were exhilarating, and you didn't want to say farewell to them; but now that winter nights are here you are really glad, after all. They stretch on and on into the months ahead, giving you a warm sense of abundance. You know of so many good books you have been meaning to read or re-read.

* * *

There is armchair traveling to be done. Pick up any current reviewing sheet and learn of books which will take you to the ends of the earth. Or, if you don't want wartime travel books, turn to some of the older volumes. Any public library or bookshop can tell you of such passports to adventure. There are people to be met, also: biographies should be included in your winter's explorations. And for sheer recreation, there should be, of course, a variety of well-written stories and novels, long and short, some of them with colorful backgrounds of other regions, other lands, or other times. Then don't forget to read poetry. One particularly needs poetry in time of stress.

A new kind of reading is now available, too, which introduces one to various fields of natural science. Books on how the earth was formed, books on popular chemistry, geology, wildlife. Also someone has said that it is valuable to read at intervals a book on a subject that seems uninteresting. Perhaps you will feel it self-improving to tackle a not-too-difficult volume on, say, political science or postwar economy.

While you are stacking up your titles, and planning the wonderful evenings ahead, remember to work in some of the great books of all time. Some of the "classics" you read in school will surprise you with their depth and richness when re-read as an adult. Try "Treasure Island" again, and "Henry Esmond," "Silas Marner," and "Hamlet." Some people read one Dickens novel a winter, too. It can be a great experience.

* * *

You may have to guard those evenings of quiet reading. There are so many people who want to talk all the time, or drop in to fritter away a few hours in some sort of social way. But if you really care about reading, or want to learn to care about it, you will find a way to protect yourself and the family from too many interruptions. Why not have a family council about it? You and the rest can plan quite definitely to enjoy book feasts on some of these long winter evenings ahead.

Here's an idea, too. Keep a list of what you read. An old composition book will do. It is good to try to set down your impressions of a book. In addition, talk the books over with the others at mealtimes. Read some of the books the children are reading, too. You will find many junior books excellent fun and rich in background.

But don't put all this off. Now, at the beginning of real winter, is the time to start. December evenings are made for such home enrichment; and counting old and new books, there never was good reading in greater abundance.

Candlelight Suppers

The Family Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Casa Grande, Ariz.

I remember nothing from childhood Christmases with more delight than Mother's custom of candlelight suppers. And this, year I am going to revive that custom for my own children.

For this year, travel restrictions being what they are, it is going to be impossible for us to be with Grandpa and Grandma, as we have always done in the past. The tires on the family car have finally worn too thin for such a long trip, and then there is little Larry to consider. When a fellow is only ten weeks old, the most comfortable place in the world is his own home and his own crib.

So every other night the week preceding and the week following Christmas, we shall have a candlelight supper with three or four friends as our guests. The number is dictated by the size of our table and the number of our own family. And the days in between our suppers we shall prepare the simple food and shine the candlesticks anew and rehearse the lovely stories and songs that belong to the Christmas season. And as many of our guests as possible will be chosen from among those who, like us, cannot be with family or close friends for the holidays.

We are looking forward to Christmas!

K. K.

Underground Poetry Also a University

The Polish Underground press is publishing not only magazines and newspapers, but even volumes on sociology and poetry. An Underground Polish University is also in operation.

China's Vast School Campaign

Compulsory education did not begin in China until 1835, when the period of regulated compulsory education was fixed at one year. This was effective until 1939, when a four-year plan was put into operation which it was estimated would result in 80 per cent of the children's receiving at least two years of compulsory education. In 1944, another four-year program is to be launched which is expected to wipe out illiteracy by the end of 1949. Some idea of the tremendous effort China is making to guarantee elementary education to all her children may be gathered from the fact that there are now 232,145 primary schools, 18,510 "nucleus" schools, 138,073 people's schools and 75,562 schools of other types, enrolling altogether 22,500,000 pupils.

Childhood Education

Parent Values Basic Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Emporia, Kan.

It was a year ago that we read about "The Basic Book Set" as reviewed on the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor. We bought them for our son who was then two. I am sure that the books will hold his interest for several more years. The total cost of the set was approximately nine dollars. A very small amount compared to the joy that has been ours in spending together ten minutes a day reading these fine character-building books!

(Mrs.) Mildred I. Williams

Berlin Faces Huge Problem Of Housing Homeless Horde

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 27—Among the outstanding problems the Germans must meet in the wake of the great mass raids on Berlin is what to do with the hundreds of thousands of residents of the Capital who have been made homeless. Even before the present series of attacks on Berlin got under way, it was estimated that 6,000,000 Germans were without roofs over their heads, while at least 10,000,000 had been evacuated from endangered areas or had fled to safety of their own accord.

Reischmarshal Herman Göring recently gave some of the refugees permission to build shelters for themselves if they were able to find the material. Previously, it had been forbidden under heavy penalty to build without special permission.

Where are these people and the new Berlin refugees to find building material? Practically every available piece of wood, cement, and steel is being used by the Army to build tremendous fortresses in France, Belgium, Northern Germany, Northern Italy, Russia, and the Balkans. If they search for pieces of wood or stone in the ruins of another man's house, they can be shot for plundering.

When Allied bombs transform a modern factory or apartment house into a heap of usable rubble, the Government confiscates the ruins and takes what is usable for the Army. What remains is now left for the people, but they must buy it. The police stand by while they pick out the best pieces and drop money into boxes of the Winter Aid Fund. This money then goes toward building more planes, cannon, and tanks.

Houses which remain standing are filled to the last room. No private property rights can keep a room unoccupied. Every German has a right to one room, but to no more. In some cities a special concession is made for the kitchen, but in badly damaged cities, the kitchen is regarded as a living room or bedroom. Owners no longer have the right to rent rooms as they wish. The state sends bombed-out tenants who have not seen the room ahead of time and the owner must accept them whether he likes them or not.

Most Germans who have lost the roof over their head are no longer fit morally or physically for total warfare, nor are they reliable followers of Nazi rule. They are desperate and disgruntled. Hitler's statement that the Allies cannot regard bombed-outers as malcontents but as potential avengers does not correspond to the facts.

Defeatist feelings are notoriously strong in heavily bombed regions. Nazi repressive measures to check the spread of this feeling are correspondingly severe. One of the oldest Nazi Party fighters with one of the lowest Party numbers in one big city has again and again been imprisoned for defeatist anti-Nazi statements and was released only when some of his fellow workers testified falsely in his behalf. Bombed-outers are put into camps until dwellings are found. Every letter they write is censored. To get a letter past this censor, it is necessary to write, "This we owe to that Churchill." However, in the heart of each, another "statesman" is guilty.

The Nazis try by propaganda to stir up hatred against the Allies. The feeling of many individual Nazis against the Allies in undoubtedly very strong, but sentiments of the broad masses fall far short of what the Nazis would like. The man on the street asks rather, What has the Englishman done to men, or what has the Frenchman done? They want this war as little as I do. Where is the Peace that Adolf promised us?"

All children and women not needed in war work are forcibly evacuated from endangered regions. Their place of destination is told them on the day they enter the train. If bombs come first, bombed-outers are gathered into camps outside the city and evacuated hastily to other regions so that families often are separated.

Germans do not like to be evacuated from their homes. "Let them stop the war, then we won't have to be evacuated," is the common opinion heard again and again in endangered regions. When they are evacuated, they return frequently. The hospitality of other regions leaves much to be desired. This is especially true of the treatment of Germans in Austria.

Costly Victory on Tarawa Marines' 'Toughest Fight'

Continued from Page 1

press conference. "I want you to prepare the public for heavy losses."]

"Toughest Fight of All"

Col. Merritt A. Edson of Marine Raider fame, Chief of Staff to Maj. Gen. Julian C. Smith, Commander of the Second Marine Division, said, "This is the toughest fight in the Marine Corps history. Nothing in any previous war or this one can compare with it."

Lieut. Col. Evans Carlson, himself a famous leader of Marine Raiders for their exploits on Makin Island and Guadalcanal last year, is here as an observer. "Guadalcanal was something," he said, "but I never saw anything like this."

There is no official count of casualties, but Colonel Edson reported this afternoon that only a few hundred men of two battalions thrown into the inner beachhead attack were definitely known to be neither wounded nor killed. Fallen Japanese are everywhere, in blockhouses, in the surf, and scattered among tattered palm fronds which they have used incessantly as cover for sniping.

The assault was made against three designated beaches by three battalion landing teams going shoreward through a lagoon on the north coast of the fortified air-base island of the Tarawa atoll.

Ferocious Shore Fire

These battalions and others supporting the three landing teams went shoreward in Higgins boats and other landing craft under cover of naval and air attacks, but they encountered ferocious fire from Japanese shore batteries and emplacements, of which few were affected by the bombing and shelling.

A shelving reef hung up most of the Higgins boats, and wave after wave of infantry had to struggle 500 yards through water neck deep under a murderous Japanese barrage.

General Smith and most of his staff were blown out of a boat when they attempted to circle the west tip of the Island and land a regimental headquarters. The General was rescued by an amphibious tractor obtained by Maj. R. M. C. Thompkins, who waded half a mile through water chest deep under Japanese sniping to hail a rescue boat.

The Japanese continued to fire at General Smith's boat during a two-hour wait, but only the coxswain was wounded.

Brig. Gen. James Underhill, Assistant Commander of the Fourth Marine Division—an observer—and Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Bourke of Severne Park, Md., division artillery officer and Commander of the 10th Regiment, were among those forced to take cover in the water behind the stranded craft.

Powerful Opposition

In the initial landings at 8:30 a. m., Nov. 21, one of the three landing teams was so powerfully opposed that only two companies were able to land. They held a beachhead 70 yards wide for more than 24 hours.

I landed at the center beach under Maj. Henry Pierson Crowe, and like the Marines, I had to walk 500 yards to shore through a machine-gun crossfire.

Because of the low altitude of the island, which is less than 10 feet above sea level at all points, it was impossible to secure any point against enemy fire. Throughout the last 60 hours and probably through the next 60, Japanese snipers have been taking and will take a toll.

From the outset, the Japanese fought with amazing fury, and even now with occasional surrenders and hara-kiris there is no indication of mass surrenders or evacuation. Instead, the indication is that the Japanese will continue a vicious defense of an area more than a mile long and subject only to frontal assault and naval and aerial bombardment.

Heavy Defenses

The Japanese defenses in this area, like those throughout the island include heavy concrete emplacements, pillboxes with tank-proof walls three feet thick, and blockhouses made from coconut logs lashed together and filled in with coral sand. These make four-foot barriers which can withstand much punishment.

Today's victory push began at 1 p. m. after the arrival of Colonel Edson and additional light and medium tanks. Reinforcing Marine battalions landed in the relatively lightly defended west end of the island late yesterday and pushed east down an air strip which forms a diagonal line across the Island to a point where the powerful Japanese concrete and log combination emplacements held up Major Crowe's battalion. This battalion might have been outflanked but for the excellent supporting naval gunfire.

At the zero hour, Navy Hellcats strafed the Japanese-held area in successive waves. Infantry and tanks advanced only 15 yards behind the strafing planes while battleships and cruisers bombarded the Japanese-held area behind the lines.

Despite the intensity of our attacks, the Japanese fought back with undiminished ardor. But when the east end of the air strip finally was reached, the Japanese doom was sealed and victory—slow and difficult, no doubt, but victory—became certain.

In these trying 60 hours, the heroism of the Marine officers and enlisted men alike was almost beyond belief. Time after time, they unflinchingly charged Japanese positions, ignoring terrific fire and refusing to halt until wounded beyond the ability to carry on.

Land Unit Praised

PEARL HARBOR, Nov. 27 (AP)—Lieut. Col James Roosevelt of the Marine Corps paid high tribute today to the United States Army landing forces on Butaritari Island in the Makin atolls and added that several natives whom he had met on a previous expedition to the islands recognized him.

Speaking of his landing with the first wave of the 165th Infantry (the "Old Fighting 69th") in the newly-conquered Gilberts on Nov. 20, he said several natives recognized him and "were they glad to see us."

It had been 15 months and three days since "Jimmy," with Lieut. Col. Evans F. Carlson's Marine raiders, landed on Makin from a submarine and wiped out the Japanese there.

He said the natives were very helpful.

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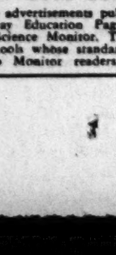

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

French 19th-Century Posters

By Jan Gordon

London

In natural science or mathematics an experiment once made by a genius can be endlessly and effectively repeated or even improved upon by another man of quite inferior talent. Thus these differ from art, in which any particular manifestations can seldom be copied to much advantage by any other artist.

Another peculiarity is that any quite novel process in art is soon seized upon by some artist of genius who, inspired by its possibilities, produces almost at once results which may remain unrivalled for centuries. Thus, for instance, in the various methods of oil painting produced, first came the Van Eycks; although a new outlook at once brought out Giorgione and Titian, Vermeer's secret is still unsolved; Dürer remains a master of line engraving; in etching Rembrandt was untouched till Goya, and of the white line woodcut Bewick still holds firm in his modest niche.

During the Napoleonic wars lithography was invented by Senefelder as a purely commercial reproductive process. But artists were not slow to realize its possibilities and at the age of 80 Goya made the famous series, "Los Toros de Burdeos," which in their way have never yet been outclassed. A few years later two other geniuses, Daumier and Garvarni, carried on the lithograph as a medium of popular caricature to its highest point.

But still another field was open to the new medium, indeed one might say, was created by the new medium. A group of brilliant artists of Paris, Toulouse-Lautrec, Anquetin, Chéret, Steinlen, Ibels, Bonnard and others, seemed to become, without fumbling research, aware of the limitations and possibilities of these large sheets of white paper, these strong, sweeping contours and cunningly adjusted areas of flattened colors subtly contrasted and harmonized. In comparatively few years the major possibilities of the craft had been so fully exploited that, once again, followers in the same medium seem unable to rival by imitation what was originally discovered by the vigor of enthusiastic primary exploration.

But, alas, the great drawback to these masterpieces of commercial art is that they were commercial. No matter how beautifully effective the tonalities, or how subtle the colors, they were, nevertheless, printed with commercial inks on cheap paper. Upon both time works its inevitable change, the colorings fade, the paper yellows, so that though we may say that we have long been acquainted with many of the chef d'oeuvres of French poster art we have seldom known them quite intimately.

This is amply illustrated by the beautiful group of French Posters of the Nineteenth Century on exhibition at the Leicester Galleries. By great good fortune these posters have never been exposed to the light since the days when they were bought, and the power, subtlety and charm of their colors can surprise and delight us anew.

How important that freshness of coloring can be is shown by a poster of Bonnard's for La Revue Blanche of 1894. The whole design is conceived in a contrast of white and pale gray, the last combination of colors, one might imagine, to make any effective fight for publicity on a color-crowded hoarding. But this masterpiece does the trick by sheer, exquisite reticence. One marvellously placed patch of black and one discreet triangle of flesh tint are all the contrasts needed to give this piece of purely intuitive color a hint of magic that cannot fail to draw the eye. Nevertheless any change, any yellowing or fading, would spell ruin to so tenderly poised and poignant a harmony.

The Lautrecs are not perhaps the best possible, though it is interesting to note in "Le Divan Japonais," which daringly shows nothing of Yvette Guilbert except her white dress and long black gloves, the—what we today would call surrealistic—effect produced by the imaginative treatment of the cello-heads in the orchestra.

To be reminded so brilliantly of the gifts of that great humanist Steinlen is also good, for among the surge of new outlooks his sympathetic sincerity has been in danger of neglect, except when he is occasionally mentioned as being one of the early influences on Picasso. We have also to remember the intellectual feat implied by such a work as Steinlen's great poster "La Rue," measuring seven feet by 12. It was drawn directly on the huge stones by Steinlen himself, and the six colors of its printing had to be so grouped that they blended into some 12 harmonious tints. Yet they were never seen as such by the artist until the whole had been printed, because all the original drawings on the stones had to be made in black-and-white only.

But these posters seem to prove that the more the artist's imagination is stretched the better is the result. Give him a new problem and he thrives, make things easy for him and he slackens. And that, perhaps, is why the artist, instinctively feeling for what is best for himself, is always seeking new fields to explore, while the public is asking him only to do better what some predecessor has already done only as well as possible.

Vandamm

Raymond Massey

Co-star with Katharine Cornell in "Lovers and Friends," opening Nov. 29 at the Plymouth, New York.

Contrasts Mark Academy Show

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

Water colors and black-and-whites on view at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts form an all-invitation show. As basis for invitation the Academy went back over five years of water-color annuals, culling the names of those who had passed at least three juries. To this aggregate were added some 30 artists, and one picture each from members of the Philadelphia Water Color Club. To give a contemporaneous touch, the Navy and Coast Guard were tapped, yielding several interesting groups of studies.

Water color today can be powerful or delicate. Take, for example, the sense of strength in preliminary studies for paintings by Jon Corbino, with bold, big quality of mass and line, and weigh against it the high-keyed pastel-ish delicacy of "Spring," a luminous nude in foliage environment, by Laura Greenwood. The one so masculine, the other so feminine, together they suggest the range and the potentialities of what, not long ago, was seldom considered a medium for force or variety of mood.

There is strength, a peculiar, rich, almost Mongolian color strength, in Josef Presser's amalgam of figures and pigments that he entitles "Of Union Square."

Again, there is an opposite in the group of teeming, restless figure studies by Reginald Marsh, creating a strange human tapestry effect from many bodies, whether caught as they pass the façade of a cinema, or as they seethe on a beach in the sunshine. Both Marsh and Presser deal with the human equation; but while the one resorts to near-allegory, the other delights in the rampant, the lithe, the buxom. Here, too, is a hint of American opposites—emotion stimulated by the primitive, and that evoked by city sophistication.

Daniel Garber's exquisite draftsmanship of trees, with its inherent painter's play of light and shade, is quite as colorful, though expressed without pigment, as many a water color landscape. Cynthia Iliff, also, appreciates painter-quality in the black-and-white, adding a delicacy of handling. Particularly attractive are her studies of squirrels, her own pet included, which she shows at play against a line-drawn background of a member of the family.

Color, in its handling and juxtaposition, supplies the hallmark of many a water colorist's art. Hobson Pittman clings to intense pastel tones, using them to weave his whimsies and to stress loneliness. Dan Lutz, on the other hand, revels in a rich, almost blatant, use of pigments that lends snap and zest to his sketch of night baseball.

As in many past water color annuals, artists of the West Coast come to the fore. Scoring as top prize winners are two such, Millard Sheets (now in India) who claims the Dana Water Color Medal for "Brassy Day," an effective impression of the American Southwest; and Phil Paradise, winner of the Philadelphia Water Color Prize for "Galetta Valley," one of a group of sketches in which horses play a leading role. A few years ago these artists were accorded the same honors, but in reverse, Sheets winning the prize and Paradise the medal. Much the same spirit of untamed land may be felt in the work of another Westerner, Barse Miller.

Western vastness is counterbalanced by a greater feeling for intimacy in the East, as in the picnic sketch of himself and family, by Waldo Peirce; or the flotsam and jetsam of the Barnegat coast, by Albert Serwazi.

The show is devoted, in fact, to life rather than to still-life, although there are a few flower candidates for the Dawson Memorial Medal, which goes to Elizabeth Stevens Laverty for "Lilium Candidum," a water color in the best George Walter Dawson style.

Awards for black-and-white singled out two prints, equally adroit, yet opposites in effect. For sheer charm of textures and play of protective coloration few compositions could equal Stow Wengenroth's "Five Owls," accorded the Pennell Memorial Medal. "Corn Shucking," by Clare Leighton, on the other hand, winner of the Alice MacFadden Eyre Medal, is a design thought out in terms of black-and-white contrast. Miss Leighton's entire group, developed on the same pattern principle, presents a round of rural occupations, including effective "Cotton Pickers" and "Tobacco Loopers."

While abstractions are rare in the exhibition, two brilliant compositions by Lawrence Kupferman based upon the Nazi holocaust in Europe wring emotional values from a flow of color forms here and there accentuated by a statue or a torn building.

The display of miniatures indicates a growing popularity for tiny landscapes, a trend accentuated by the award of the D. J. McCarthy Prize to Walter E. Baum for his trees in snow. The two other honors in the section went to "David," portrait medallion of a small boy by Betsy Flagg Melcher (Howell Tracy Fisher Memorial Prize); and to "Old Jan, the Fisherman," a costume study by Jane Mumford Pearson (Pennsylvania Miniature Society's medal of Honor).

Askey and Barrie

By Harold Hobson

London

In "What Every Woman Knows" Barrie thought of a first act, but not of a second or third. In "The Admirable Crichton" he just as obviously thought of a third act, but not of a first, second, or fourth. Certainly "What Every Woman Knows" has a fine beginning; and the climax of "The Admirable Crichton" is as good as one can wish for. It wakes by Barry K. Barnes, in the revival now being presented at His Majesty's, from the somewhat frozen dignity he has conferred on the butler in the opening acts. He spouts his ringing Henleyan lines about the king in Babylon with an evident relish, and, from the heights of glory which his efficiency as a dictator on a desert island has enabled him to scale, resoundingly makes his proposal of marriage to Lady Mary Lasenby. On the scene of revelry that follows his acceptance, the arrival of the rescue party, with its instant and total reversal of social values, comes like a thunder-clap. It is a very good moment.

Otherwise the play is not amongst Barrie's best. English ladies and gentlemen did not stimulate the finest flights of his genius. In fact, they seldom stimulate the finest flights of anybody's genius.

> Hearts just as pure and fair
> May beat in Belgrave Square
> As in the lowly air
> Of Seven Dials.

So Gilbert assures us, and doubtless what he said is true. But it is hard to make the rhythm of those hearts beat convincingly on the stage. They do well enough in an artificial comedy by Wilde, and pass muster in a society thriller. But they seem to defy realism and the sentimental. At any rate, they worsted Barrie. The Earl of Loam, the Honorable Ernest Woolley, and Lord Brocklehurst are a poor lot, and James Harcourt, Michael Whittaker, and Dermot Cathie do not get much fun out of them.

Arthur Askey, on the other hand, looks as though "The Love Racket" is an inexhaustible treasury of humor. He bounds round the stage more agilely than a tennis ball. He is never still for a moment. Orson Welles's camera, in "Citizen Kane," was thought to have a pretty roving commission. It raked about on ceilings, peered into fireplaces, and ransacked old cupboards. But it was a stationary thing compared with Mr. Askey, who spills himself on to the stage, charges down staircases, falls from airplanes, disguises himself as Mr. Bernard Shaw, and indeed does everything but dance. Everybody draws the line somewhere. Apparently Mr. Askey draws it at dancing.

Where Mr. Askey hesitates to tread, other members of the cast rush in. Carol Raye dances charmingly with mirrors. Valerie Tandy dances with concentrated intensity. Roy Royston dances with both Miss Tandy and Miss Raye. It is all very gay and swift and energetic. And somewhere in the wild whirl of the entertainment (which takes place, by the way, at the Victoria Palace) there is a plot. Rather, in fact, a complicated plot. It has a lot to do with Hollywood, and getting the film rights of a best-selling novel, whose author, played by Hugh Morton with considerable resonance, is a great coiner of devastating philosophies. Wives are mixed up in it somehow and there is a lift that makes an immense clatter, and I enjoyed it all very much.

Out of This World

By Margaret Lloyd

Edwin Denby, the present dance critic of the New York Herald Tribune, stresses in a recent article a point that should never be overlooked, and that is, the difference between dance meaning and dramatic meaning.

With the current march of dance into theater, both as a serious art and as an adornment, it is well to remember this point. Dance, like music, and dance with music, is best when it is just itself. And at its best it is a transporting experience without reference to human occurrences. It is something that lifts us out of this world instead of connecting us with it.

To be sure, the dancer has his feet on the ground (basically) even when he lifts us into the air. Take the hitherto lowly tap dance, which is usually devoid of literary association. When it is expertly done, we, the spectators, participate in it. It is a question not of admiration but of being one with the performance. We rejoice in the flexible rhythms, modulations, turns, leaps, speed and progress, and for the few minutes the dance is going on we leave our seats, our bodies, and are that dance. When it is over, we have done a good tap dance, and are raised a notch, not in self-esteem, but in impersonal satisfaction and happiness.

* * *

The spell is broken only when the dancer calls attention to himself, making mischievous faces, holding on to a leg as if to suggest that its owner couldn't make it stop dancing; but fortunately, these irrelevant trivia have been more or less outgrown.

The story-less "Les Sylphides" is still the favorite ballet among many people. And why? Because it is a melting imagery of movement, music in motion, poetry without words. It is a land of winged creatures, and these free and soaring creatures, for the time being, are us.

When Markova dances "Giselle" (particularly in the second act) it is not the story that holds us. We are not very worried about the fate of Albrecht among the Wilis, the necessity of Giselle to return to the tomb. The moments of enchantment are when Markova is on the stage, and this enchantment is far removed from romantic fiction. The ethereal, floating figure, so light, so delicate, emanating tenderness and love, allies us with something beyond our heavy material selves, translates us into another sphere.

* * *

In the Rose Adagio of "Princess Aurora" we are not too concerned with her collection of roses from the cavaliers, though this is difficult and she does it with all graciousness. It is the final breathless moment when she stands on one toe, poised, motionless, luminous, serene, that is the moment of rapture above earth's pleasures or cares.

So she redeems "Swan Lake," that creaking vehicle for ballerinas. It is not that she suggests swan nature in the tremulous beats, the feathery vibrations, it is because she indicates the perfection of a higher nature, because she links us to a less physical realm.

These supreme moments in dance can be only momentary. They are like glimpses into a new heaven and a new earth, a vision that cannot be looked at too steadily, or, in the mundane here and now, be too long sustained.

And that perhaps is why drama enters in, as in the Tudor ballets or Martha Graham's later works. Dance is still dance in the world which they create, and it is the dance meaning which generates the dramatic meaning. Nothing literal, everything evocative. Yet, one sometimes wonders if Miss Graham's earlier "Primitive Mysteries" is not a greater work, as pure dance, than her little mystery play on a kindred subject, "El Penitente." And if Tudor's "Dim Luster" does not transcend his other ballets (except "Dark Elegies") because with all its subtlety of insinuation, its primary essence is dance.

* * *

The substance of Doris Humphrey's "New Dance Trilogy," whatever the inferences of the program, is intangible, because it is in the dance movement. Charles Weidman excels in kinetic pantomime rather than in the less imaginative, accepted stage form.

Dance is made up of qualities, and if the exaltation it gives is not always so spiritual as in the case of Markova, it is exaltation. The earthy vigor of the peasant dance, the powerful Russian dances, the variety of Spanish rhythms, the primitive energy of the Negro, the meditative Hindu dance, the motile modern dance, all, when they are superlatively done, carry us out of the world of the commonplace into a liberating world of magic that is more real, while it lasts, than everyday experience.

Brilliance, vitality, strength, ease, security, balance, control, skill, power, the mastery of the body are expressed for us in the dancer who has mastered his technique and then forgets it and himself in the dance. Wit and humor, dramatic implications, comedy and tragedy, are incidental overtones. Dance is ordered movement phrased to music, and with music, like music, sufficient unto itself.

As Ted Shawn has often said, "Dance is a communication of ecstasy."

But in the last analysis dance meaning is felt, is transmitted; it cannot be defined.

'Boris' Opens Opera Season

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Auguring a highly successful season in a year of war, last Monday night's audience at the Metropolitan Opera House was of capacity proportions. Not only were all seats and all standing room sold, but many persons were turned away. This, of course, is no new story, at the Metropolitan, for crowded houses on opening nights have been the rule. But the shadow of recent lean times still hangs over New York's opera, and it is vastly encouraging to find that the distinct pick-up in attendance in the latter part of the 1942-43 season has carried over into beginning of the 1943-44 span.

In former times, the choice of Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunoff" might not have been considered a fortunate one for a season's inaugural — particularly a "Diamond Jubilee" season, calling for some special show of festivity. For "Boris" is a somber, even a gloomy work and demands earnest listening. But the old notion that opening-night audiences are different from those in attendance on all other evenings in the season has about been abandoned. Monday's audience gave as much concentrated attention to stage and pit as is to be expected at any "Boris" performance of the season, and there was nothing to indicate that it found Moussorgsky's score tedious or over-exacting.

* * *

It used to be said that first-night audiences should be given spectacle, with tunes they could listen to or not as they chose. This may explain the choice of "Aïda" more times than any other opera for opening nights. But "Boris," too, has spectacle, and irrespective of the character and quality of its melodies this can be made to count. At this week's opening, Lothar Wallerstein as stage manager contrived a considerable amount of pageantry for the eye-minded, identical in most of its details with last year's, but with some entrances and exits reversed as compared to older Metropolitan performances. It was not part of his plans, however, that Dimitri's handsome white horse should wheel in circles, or that the Boyar who salutes the pretender in the Forest of Kromy should sing his "Glory to thee" in the general direction of the horse's tail.

George Szell's conducting had the stimulating effect that it had at "Boris" performances last season, though the chorus has sung in the past with more weight and thrust, and the generous use of bells to supplement Rimsky-Korsakoff's ingenious re-scoring of the Coronation Scene failed to add to this scene's conviction. Here is another instance of attempted realism defeating the purpose of imaginative suggestion in instrumentation.

* * *

Ezio Pinza as Boris was the dominating figure of the cast, as at all recent performances. His portrait was well conceived, and, in its execution, well acted and well sung. Its lack was in the communication of suffering—the all-consuming suffering that made Chaliapin's embodiment of the Tsar so unforgettable.

In the sphere of the orchestras, the return of the Boston Symphony under Serge Koussevitzky has afforded the usual satisfaction for those who are beguiled by polished and patrician playing. At his opening concert in Carnegie Hall, Dr. Koussevitzky introduced Stravinsky's new "Ode," without persuading this listener that the composer of "Firebird," "Pétrushka" and "Le Sacre du Printemps" has found his true affinity in his 1943 neo-classicism. This "Ode" is a neat example of skilled handiwork, but it is reticent to the point of having almost nothing to say.

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HOWARD LINDSAY and DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street PE. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT!
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book & Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY GARDE, ALFRED DRAKE, JOSEPH BULOFF, JOAN ROBERTS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44th Street LA. 4-4664
EVGS. 8:30. MATS. THURSDAY & SATURDAY 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON in the Margaret Webster Production
OTHELLO
JOSE FERRER—UTA HAGEN
MARGARET WEBSTER—JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44th. Evgs. 8:30 SHARP CI. 6-5990. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 SHARP

TONIGHT at 8:30 BEST SEATS $3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT! 'Took Audience by Storm'—World-Tele
ROSALINDA
Music by JOHANN STRAUSS
46th ST. THEA., West of B'way. CI 6-6078 Matinees Sat. and Wed. 2:30
50c, $1 and $1.50 Plus Tax
Sat. Nights Only 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center CO. 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40. Sun. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40, Sun. 3. No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Filled

"A TRIUMPH!" Barnes, Her. Trib.
Jan KIEPURA Marta EGGERTH
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with MELVILLE COOPER
MAJESTIC THEATRE, West 44 Street CI 6-0730
Evs. 8:30, $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thur., Sat., 2:30

"A Truly Amazing Play" —*World-Tele.*
"TOMORROW THE WORLD"
At Barrymore Theatre—New York City
Ralph BELLAMY—Shirley BOOTH
At Selwyn Theatre—Chicago
Elissa LANDI — Paul McGRATH
Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"I COULD SEE 'WHAT'S UP' 10 OR 12 TIMES" —Rascoe, World-Telegram
MARK WARNOW presents NEW MUSICAL HIT
WHAT'S UP
JIMMY SAVO, JOHNNY MORGAN, GLORIA WARREN
Staged by GEORGE BALANCHINE
NATIONAL Thea., 41 St. W. of B'y. PE. 6-9220 Evgs. (Incl. Sun.) 8:30. Mats. Sat. 2:30, Sun. 2:45

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RICHARD Treagakis' GUADALCANAL DIARY
Another 20th Century-Fox Hit!
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. DOORS OPEN At 10:30 A. M.
on our stage! RITZ BROTHERS
THE GOLDEN GATE QUARTET
And other big acts!

12th Week! "A Great Musical Score"
THE GREAT with the Mr. HANDEL London Philharmonic
55th ST. PLAYHOUSE East of 7th Ave. (Cont. from 12:30)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
SONJA HENIE Winter-time TYRONE POWER TYRONE JOHNSON
Sun., Mon., Tues.—"Johnny Come Lately," "Someone to Remember"

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
THE IMPERIAL THEATRE
JOHNNY-COME-LATELY
with
James Cagney—Grace George
Wed.-Sat., Dec. 1-4

ORGANS
by Austin are noted for Artistic Voicing, Reliable Mechanism and reasonable prices.
Austin Organs, Inc.
HARTFORD, CONN.

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Addressog-Mult 1	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
Air Reduction 1a	3	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Alaska Juneau	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Allegheny Corp	12	2	2	2	
Alleg pf $30 ww	8	24½	24	24½	— ⅝
Allegheny pf xw	3	24¼	24	24¼	—1¼
Allegheny pr pf	1	38	38	38	—1½
Alleg Lud Stl 2g	1	26	26	26	
Allen Indust (2½g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Allied Mills (1g)	123	34¼	32	34⅝	+2¼
Allied Strs .60	4	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g	4	33½	33⅛	33½	
Amal Leather	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	2	77¾	77½	77½	— ⅛
Am Bank Note ¾g	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Am Bosch (1ae)	2	½	½	½	
Am Br S pf 5½ †	10	131	131	131	—1
Am Cable & Rad	17	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
Am Can (3)	2	82	81⅞	82	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	5	29¼	29½	29½	
Am C&F pf 12½g	2	62½	61⅞	61½	
Am Ch&Cable (2)	2	23	23	23	
Am Chic'e (4a) †	70	105¾	105¼	105¼	— ⅛
Am Coal (3g) †	10	23	23	23	+1½
Am Distill	14	13	9	13¼	—1¾
Am & For Power	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tbing	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Am Export L (2)	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Am & FP 2 pf	17	15¾	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
Am Hide&Leath	2	3	3	3	
Am Hide&L pf (3)	2	40	40	40	
Am Ice	8	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
Am Locomotive	10	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 7	3	74¾	74¼	74½	— ¼
Am M & Fdy .80	3	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Am Metal pf 6 †	50	125¼	125	125	
Am News 1.80 †	50	35	35	35	+ ¼
Am Pow & Light	7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	8	41½	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	9	37½	37⅛	37¼	+ ⅛
Am Rad&St S .40g	16	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill (1g)	7	12⅛	12	12	
Am R M pf4½ x 340		10	59	59¼	— ⅜
Am Ship Bld 3a †	90	27	26½	27	
Am Smelt&R (2a)	4	37⅝	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7 †	10	147¾	147¾	147¾	
Am Snuff (2.40)	1	42	42	42	
Am Stl Fdrs (2)	10	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
Am Sum Tob 1¾ag	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	154⅞	154½	154⅝	— ⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	53⅛	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	3	55½	55	55	— ⅛
Am Tob pf (6) †	20	137¼	137	137	
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	6	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Am Viscose (2)	2	42	42	42	
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	117¾	117¾	117¾	— ¼
Am Water Works	10	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Am Woolen	1	1	1	1	
Am Wool pf (8k)	1	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	—1⅜
Am Zinc L & S	27	4	4	4	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 2½g	9	25⅛	25	25	
Anac W&C 4ag †	4	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
Archer H pf 5 †	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	
Armour Ill	1	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Armstrong Cork 1g	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds (1g)	9	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6 †	5	89½	89½	89½	— ½
Assd DG 2pf 7 †	20	85½	85½	85½	— ½
Atch T & SF (6)	12	51¾	51	51¼	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line (3g)	10	25⅛	24¾	24¾	
Atl G&W Ind (3g)	4	28	26½	26½	—2½
Atl G & W I pf 5g	1	58½	58½	58½	—3¼
Atl Refining (1g)	4	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Atl Refng pf 4 †	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	
Atlas Corp (1½g)	4	10	10	10	
Atlas Pow 3½ag †	30	59	59	59	
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	10	115	115	115	
Aviation Corp .20g	23	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct 3⅛g	10	16¾	16⅜	16½	
Balt & Ohio	6	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	11	9	8¾	8¾	—1⅜
Barber Asphalt	2	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60a	6	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks (4)	7	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	25	25	25	
Beech Aircraft 1g	14	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1a)	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½ag	3	33½	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
Ben L L pr pf 2½	1	57	57	57	+1
Best Foods (.80g)	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Beth Steel (6)	6	55	54⅞	55	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116¾	116¾	116¾	
Bigelow-Sanf 2	2	35	34½	35	
Blaw-Knox (.60g)	15	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Bliss & Laugh ¾ag	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Boeing Airpl (2g)	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Bon Ami B 2½g †	200	45½	45	45	—1
Bond Stores (2g)	1	32	32	32	
Borden Co (.90g)	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	1	35⅝	35⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
Boston & Maine	1	3	3	3	
Bridgeport Br (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Briggs Mfg (2)	2	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Bristol Myers 1.90g	1	39	39	39	
Bklyn-Man Transit	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn Un Gas 1⅞g	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	8	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Budd Mfg 55pf †	10	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ½
Budd Wheel (1½g)	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Bullard Co 2½g	2	17	17¾	18	
Burlng Mills 1.90a	4	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
Burr Add Mach 60	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
Butler Bros .60	3	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Butte Cop&Z ⅛ag	15	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Byers (AM) Ca	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Byers (AM) pf7 †	70	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ⅛
Calif Pack (1½g)	5	25¾	25	25¾	+ ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Calumet Hec .65a	2	6½	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
Campbell Wy 1¼ag	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Canadian Pacific	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Cannon Mills (2)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	
Carriers & Gen .20	8	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	41¾	41½	41¾	— ⅛
Celanese Corp1½ag	3	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Celanese pr pf 7 †	30	122½	121¾	122½	
Celotex Corp 1½	5	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Cent V Sug (1g)	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
Cent RR N. J.	1	81½	81½	81½	— ½
Cert-teed 6 pf †	160	58⅜	58½	58½	—1
Ches & Ohio (3a)	7	44¼	44	44	— ⅜
Chi & E Ill (1½g)	11	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Chi&E Ill A 2.50g	3	11¾	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Chi Grt W pf2½k	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Chiles Co	2	1½	1½	1½	
Chrysler Corp (3)	12	74¼	74	74	
City Ice & F 1.20	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
City&F pf 6½g †	20	103½	103½	103½	— ½
City Invest	180	54	53	54	+1½
Clev G B pf 5 †	20	105	105	105	
Climax Mol 1.20a	32	36	35½	35½	
Clett Peab 1½ag	2	24½	24½	24½	
Cliffs Nat Res 2g	5	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Coal & Sou 1pf †	50	11½	11½	11½	— ½
Coal Fuel & Iron (1)	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	8	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Comi Invest Tr (3)	4	41	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
Comm Solvents .30g	3	13	13	13	
Comw with & South	29	½	½	½	
Comw & Sou pf 4½ak	4	74⅜	74⅛	74⅜	+ ⅛
Comw with Ed 1.40	29	24½	23⅞	24	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	21¼	21	21	
Consol Cigar 1½g	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Con C pr pf 6½ †	10	105	105	105	
Cons Cop M .20g	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	17	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	103½	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	3	2⅝	2½	2½	
Consol RR Cuba pf	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Cons Nat Gas w o	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 1½g	8	10	10	10	
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	1	16¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Consum P pf 4½ †	20	102¼	102¼	102¼	
Container Cp 1½ag	2	19½	19¾	19½	
Cont Baking ½g	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Cont Can 1	2	31	31	31	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
Cont Motors .60	8	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
Cont Steel (2g)	1	25	25	25	
Curtiss Exch 2.40 †	20	43¼	43¼	43¼	
Curtiss Prod (2.60)	1	16⅜	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Curtis-D El 1.10g	2	15	14¾	15	— ⅛
Curty Inc (.15g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Curty International	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Dane Co (1g)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
Dane Co pf 5 †	10	105	104¾	105	+ ⅛
Dansley Corp (1g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Davn Zeller (1)	3	15⅛	15	15⅛	
Davn Ck pf 2¼	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	
Davn Zell pf 5 †	20	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛
Decible Steel (3g)	23	31½	31	31½	— ⅛
Del RR pf	30	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Del-AmSup .40g	2	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Delphy Packing	11	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Dents Publishing	4	43¾	43¾	43¾	
Dent Pub pr pf 3	5	41½	41	41	—1¼
Dents-Wright 1e	55	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Dents-Mr A (2)	11	15¼	15	15¼	— ⅛
Dresser Chem (1g)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛

Today's sales (est)	360,000
Previous day's sales	601,150
1943 volume to date	257,459,555
1942 volume to date	105,085,141

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	47.7	Prev day	48.2
Month ago	50.7	Year ago	39.9
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Deere & Co 2g	3	34½	34¼	34½	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	4	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
Del&Black & West	33	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	6	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
Diam Match 1½	1	31½	31½	31½	
Diam Match pf1½	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
Devoe & Ray (1a)	90	28¼	28	28	—1
Dixie C A 2½ †	60	43¾	43¼	43¾	
DomcMines ht.60	2	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5a	6	45¼	45	45	— ⅛
du Pont de N 4½ag	1	140½	140½	140½	+ ¼
du Pont pf (4½)	1	125½	125	125	—1
Eagle P Lead .60g	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Eastern Rol M .10g	1	6	6	6	
El Auto Lite (2)	1	34½	34½	34½	
Elec Boat 1¾ag	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
El Power & Lt	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	1	84	84	84	—2
El Storage Bat (2)	1	38	38	38	
El Paso N G 2.40	1	29½	29½	29½	— ½
Endicott-John (3)	1	56½	56½	56½	
Endicott-J pf 5 †	150	107¼	107¼	107¼	
Eng Pub Service	8	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Eq&PS$5½pf5½	100	86½	86½	86½	
Erie RR (1g)	2	10	10	10	
Erie RR pf A (5)	43	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl ⅜ag	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Evans Products	2	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Farm Tel & Rad	7	9⅛	9	9	
Firestone T&R (2g)	5	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	— ⅛
Firest Nat Strs 2½a	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Firest T&R pf 6	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	
Flintkote .65g	5	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Food Fair Strs (1)	5	12¼	12	12¼	
Food Mach 1.40a	1	47	47	47	+1
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Fruehauf T pf 5 †	70	108¼	108¼	108¼	Nov 26
Gar Wood Ind .45g	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Gen Am Trans 1g	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
Gen Baking .60	7	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 7k †	30	81½	81½	81½	
Gen Elec(1.40)	9	34⅞	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Foods (1.60)	3	38¼	38	38¼	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	14	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Gen Motors (2)	18	49¾	49½	49½	— ⅛
Gen Out Advert	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Gen Prec Eq (1)	3	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Shoe (1)	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R .70g	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .45g	2	11¾	11	11¼	— ⅛
Gold&Stock T 6 †	10	67½	67½	67½	—1½
Goodrich (BF) 2g	9	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
Graham-Paige Mot	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Granite C S 17½g	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
Gt Nor Ry pf (2a)	16	23¼	23	23	— ½
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2g	7	14½	14	14	—1
Green (H L) (2a)	1	44½	44½	44½	
Greyhound Corp 1a	5	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
Grum Airc En 1g	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
Guantan Sugar	7	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
Guantan Sug pf 7 †	10	127	127	127	—3
Gulf Oil (1a)	6	46⅛	45⅞	46	
Hall Print (1a)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
Hamil Watch (.80)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
Harb-Walk pf 6 †	30	141½	141½	141½	
Hercules Motors 1	9	18½	18	18	— ½
Holland Furn (2)	1	38	38	38	
Homestake Mining	8	37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
Houd-Hersh A 2½	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ¼
Houd-Hershey B 1g	2	13	13	13	
Household pf 5 †	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ⅛
Houston L&P 3.60	1	61½	61½	61½	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Howe Sound (3)	1	32	32	32	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .20g	10	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Hudson Bay (h2)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Hupp Motor	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	6	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
Indpls P&L 1.20	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ½
Inger-Rand (6)	3	73¾	73¼	73¼	— ¼
Inland Steel 4½g	1	70	70	70	
Inspirat Cop ¾ag	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Insurance ct (.20)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Interchem Cp 1.60	3	29¾	29½	29¾	— ¼
Interch Cp pf 6 †	50	112	112	112	
Intercon Rubber 1g	*3	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
Interlake Iron .35g	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	165	165	165	+ ¼
Int Harvester (2a)	5	63⅜	63⅛	63⅜	+ ⅛
Int Harv pf (7) †	120	165	165	165	
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Int Mine&Ch 1½g	5	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	31	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
Int Nick C pf 7 †	10	132¼	132¼	132¼	— ¼
Int Paper	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	1	64½	64½	64½	— ½
Int Ry C Am 2½ak	50	63⅞	63½	63½	— ⅜
Int Shoe 1.80)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	
Int Tel & Tel	21	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
Jones&L Stl 2	12	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Kan City South	1	6	6	6	— ¼
Kennecott Cop (3g)	10	30¼	30	30	— ¼
Kresge D St ¼ag	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ½
Kress (SH) (1.60)	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
Kroger Grocery (2)	2	31	31	31	— ¼
Lambert Co (1½a)	4	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
Lehigh Port C 1½	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
Lehigh P C pf 4 †	20	114	114	114	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	5	14⅜	14	14	— ½
Lehigh Val RR	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Lehman Corp 1a	2	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
Lerner Stores (2)	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
Lib-O-F Gla 1½ag	2	38¾	38½	38¾	— ¼
Libby McN&L 45e	33	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
Liggett & My (3a)	100	62¾	62¾	62¾	— ¼
Liggett&My B 3a	7	63¾	63¼	63½	— ¼
Lion Oil Ref (1) †	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Lockheed Aircl½ag	15	13⅝	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
Lone's Inc (2a)	1	55½	55½	55½	— ⅛
Lone Star Cem (3)	1	42½	42½	42½	— ⅛
Long-Bell Lbr A	8	6¾	6½	6¼	— ⅛
Lorillard (1.20g)	4	17	17	17	
MacAnd&For 1.65g	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Mack Trucks (3g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
Macy (RH) (2)	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
Mandel Bros (½ag)	2	10½	10	10	— ½
Maracaibo Oil .05g	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Marine Mid (.16g)	11	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
MarktStRy pr pf	770	12¼	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
Marshall Field .80a	4	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅛
Martin (GL) (3g)	14	17⅜	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Martin-Parry	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Masonite Corp 1a	3	26½	26½	26½	
May Dept Strs (3)	1	54	53¾	54	
McCrory Stores 1	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
McGraw Elec (1)	1	25	25	25	
McIntyre P N2.22a	1	47	47	47	
McKess&Rob 1.15a	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
McLellan Strs .60a	1	14⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
Mead Corp (.60)	*2	15	14⅞	15	
Mead Corp pf 6 †	10	63	63	63	
Melville Shoe (2)	3	31⅜	31½	31½	
Mengel Co (1ag)	1	8	8	8	
Mengel5%pf22½ †	60	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
Mesta Mach 2½g	2	27½	27	27	— ¼
Miami Copper ½g	3	6		6	
Mid-Cont P 1.40g	7	26¾	26½	26½	—1⅜
Minn-Moline	10	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	6	1½	1½	1½	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	5	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Mohawk Carpet (2)	1	28	28	28	— ¼
Monsanto Ch 2½ag	1	77½	77½	77½	
Montgom Ward (2)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
Morris & Essex †	580	22½	21½	21½	— ¾
Motor Products 1g	1	44½	44½	44½	
Motor Wheel .90g	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Mullins Mfg B	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Murray Corp 1½g	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Nash-Kelvin (1½g)	6	10	10	10	— ⅛
Nat Acme (2)	4	13½	13½	13½	
Nat Auto Fib ½g	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Nat Auto F pf .80	1	10	10	10	

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Nat Biscuit 1.20	5	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
Nat Can	7	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (1a)	3	27	27	27	+ ⅛
Nat Cylinder G .80	4	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod 1g	1	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Nat D Strs pf .60	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Distillers (2)	4	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
Nat Eq&Stpg 2½ag	1	27	27	27	— ⅛
Nat Gypsum ⅛ag	5	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Gyps pf4½ †	20	84½	84½	84½	
Nat Lead (½ag)	14	18¾	18	18	— ⅛
Nat Lead pf6 †	10	142½	142½	142½	—1½
Nat Pow & Lt	14	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Nat Steel (3)	3	55½	55	55	— ⅜
Nat Supply	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Nat Ss$2pf 5½ †	150	78¾	78¼	78½	+ ½
Nat Sug $2pf 1a	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Nat Tea	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Nehi Corp 1½	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Newport Indust .80	4	16½	16¼	16½	
Newpt N Ship (2)	11	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
NY Air Brake (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
NY Cent RR 2½g	49	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
NY Ch&StL pf	6	55	54	54	— ½
NYC Omnibus 3½g	2	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
NY NH&H	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
NY Shipbldg (3g)	9	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
Norf&Westn 10 †	3	181	180	180	—1
Norf&West pf4 †	20	121	121	121	
North Am Co 1¾ag	5	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Nor Am Co 6pf 3	2	53¼	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
Northern Pac 1g	40	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
Northwest Airl ½g	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Ohio Oil (3ag)	13	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Oliver F Eq 2½g	1	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
Otis Elev (1g)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Owens-Ill Glass 2	2	56¼	56	56	—1
Pac Am Fish (1e)	1	12½	12½	12½	
Pac Coast 1pf †	50	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Pac Coast 2pf †	110	14¾	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
Pac Gas&Elec (2)	2	29¼	29¼	29⅛	— ⅛
Pac Lighting (3)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	
Pac Mills (2)	4	25½	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
Pac T&T 4½ag †	10	113½	113½	113½	+ ¾
Pac Tin Cons	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Packard Mot .10g

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Big Shipping Lines Fight 1939 Ceiling Level on Ship Values

WASHINGTON (AP) — John J. Burns, general counsel for the American Merchant Marine Institute, contended before a special War Shipping Administration advisory board today that "war does not suspend" constitutional guarantees of just compensation for private property taken for public use.

Mr. Burns, speaking on behalf of the organization including most of the nation's major shipping lines, appeared before the board named by President Roosevelt to advise the WSA on how much private shipowners should be paid for vessels requisitioned, purchased, chartered or insured by the WSA.

President Roosevelt created the board, consisting of Circuit Court Judges Learned Hand, John J. Parker and Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., to help break the impasse which has resulted in impounding more than $300,000,000 in the Treasury.

The deadlock resulted from a ruling by the comptroller general about a year ago that language of the Merchant Marine Act authorizing requisition and prohibiting payment of compensation for values "enhanced by the causes necessitating the taking," in effect placed a ceiling on ship values at the Sept., 1939, level.

This position was disputed by the industry and the WSA, which argued that such an interpretation was not proper, and that efforts to apply such values would only send the owners into court where they would probably be awarded much more than could be agreed upon by negotiation.

About 200 of the nation's top-flight shipping lawyers were present to hear and participate in the discussion, expected to last two days.

Mr. Burns said his organization's position "rests primarily on the constitutional protection of private property.

Administrative agencies, he contended, were "just as bound by the constitution as the courts," and any effort to force shipowners to accept less than constitutionally guaranteed just compensation would "load the dice against the small owners who could not afford litigation."

The only proper formula for computing just compensation for any requisitioned property, he said, is "fair market value at the time of taking" if a market exists, and if there is not a market, then the Supreme Court has clearly defined the factors which must be considered in arriving at fair value.

Mr. Burns' arguments were sustained by Ira L. Ewers, associate general counsel for the institute; Parker McCollister, representing the Association of American Shipowners, including the principal unsubsidized operators; and James Moore, of the Pacific American Steamship Owners Association.

Business Failures Far Below 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures numbered only 29 in the week ended Nov. 18, one less than a week earlier and about one fifth as large as the 135 reported in the like 1942 week, Dun & Bradstreet announced.

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Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

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Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20

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President of the Southern Phosphate Corp. of Baltimore, elected president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers for 1944. John Livermore Christie, manager of Handy and Harmon, Bridgeport, Conn., and J. Robert Van Pelt, Jr., technical director of the Museum of Science at Chicago, were chosen vice-presidents.

Methodist Church, South, Board Sues Brokerage House

CHICAGO (AP)—The Board of Missions of the former Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has filed suit in Federal Court for $500,000 against E. H. Rollins and Sons, a brokerage house, and Walter C. Rawls, the company's St. Louis manager.

Asserting that the defendants had "wrongfully converted" for their own benefit sums in excess of $500,000, the suit asked an accounting of any payment to the plaintiff corporation of all monies allegedly withheld by the defendants, together with interest.

In New York, the E. H. Rollins and Sons, Inc., which says it will resist the charges, said:

"The testimony shows that the board primarily desired a liberal yield provided the funds were reasonably well protected. Consistent with this desire the board invested in bonds of a high yield; and the figures, as compiled by certified accountants, show that the board's funds are intact and, in addition, the board received a rate of return which increased from approximately 5 per cent to approximately 7 per cent and that the board had a realized and unrealized profit as of July 27, 1943, of approximately $160,000."

385 Concerns Show 11 P. C. Income Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Estimated income of 385 companies aggregated $1,589,563,000 in the first nine months of 1943, an increase of 11.4 per cent over the like months of the preceding year, a tabulation by the magazine Exchange disclosed.

The publication, sponsored by the New York Stock Exchange, said the results showed a notable alteration in trend from last year and the improvement was contrary to numerous predictions made soon after the Revenue Act of 1942 was enacted.

The magazine said reports from 390 companies at this time last year disclosed a decline of 16.3 per cent in total net income under 1941.

Companies engaged in war production made substantial gains, particularly the automotive and chemical groups. Automotive companies gained 24.6 per cent over the corresponding 1942 figure after a decline of 40.7 in the 1941 interval. The chemical group increased 10.4 per cent to aggregate $162,508,000 for 42 corporations, compared with a decline of 30.1 per cent in net profits in 1942 compared with the previous year.

Amusements continued ahead of all industrial groups in gain, reporting a 60 per cent increase over 1942.

Railroads continued to move ahead with net income showing an increase of 21.6 per cent, compared with a gain of 44.2 per cent in the first nine months of 1942 over 1941. While rail earnings have been substantial in respect to fixed charges, it is possible that debt retirement will not prove as extensive this year as many observers expected, the magazine said.

Petroleum, electrical equipment, food, machinery and metal, paper and publishing, retail merchandising, textile, and public utilities are among other groups reporting greater net income this year.

Building, business and office equipment, finance, mining and steel, iron and coke were among the groups reporting decreases in total net income, the magazine said.

Single Ration Plan For Industrial Food

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has announced a consolidation of registration procedure for obtaining rationed foods for industrial use.

Under the new arrangement, all industrial users will register with OPA between Dec. 15 and Jan. 5. They will use a single form and make application for food allotments under all rationing programs at one time. Previously, three registrations were necessary under the sugar, processed foods and meats-fats programs.

Simultaneously, OPA announced that applications for industrial food allotments for the remainder of 1943 must be filed before Dec. 15 to facilitate the new registration.

Subsidies Merely Supplement Chief Barriers to Inflation

By George Erieson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Justification and condemnation of subsidies were to be heard on every side this week, on radio forums, in editorial columns, over the dinner table. Viewpoints expressed were bolstered with plausible opinion or factual information on both sides. The lack of unanimity on the question is matched by the rift in government quarters where the chief executive and administrative bureaus seem waging a losing fight to a Congressional majority.

The farm bloc is firmly opposed to a continuation of subsidies while unionized labor is as steadfastly arrayed in their favor. The former bases its opposition on the conviction that the public as a whole is getting the highest income in history and can afford to pay higher food prices; that paying a subsidy to offset the farmers' higher costs so as to push down prices for the consumer merely augments the latters' purchasing power at a time when it should be curtailed; and finally that subsidies as planned do not foster the increased production that would come from higher or what the National Grange calls "fair prices" for farm commodities.

There is, too, the not-to-be-ignored argument that subsidies must later be paid off by further increasing taxes when national income may be lower. And finally, the farmer as individualist, finds it hard to forget that former subsidies to reduce production imposed on him a taste of bureaucratic regimentation not to his liking.

Position of Labor

Labor's position is based on the argument that full or increased production can be attained or maintained with stabilized prices, that rising prices do not assure maximum production, that unions had to demand higher wages in self-defense, since the Administration did not or could not keep its promise to stabilize the price level; that a roll-back by subsidy is preferable to no price control; that wages and prices must be brought back into what William Green, A. F. of L. head, says is a "just and proper relationship." This presupposes subsidies to roll prices back to May, 1942, levels.

The Administration, which has played ball, now with the farmers, now with the unions, finds that it has come to the parting of the ways. It began its fight on inflation late, nearly 2½ years after the war started, if we take the President's message to Congress of April 27, 1942, as the opening gun. It was then he announced his seven-point program "to stabilize the American domestic economy."

He backed moves to fix farm and retail prices, but wouldn't agree to the fixing of wages. This led Congress to put the provision in the Price Control Bill that farm products' ceilings should not be below farm parity prices. The President's Little Steel Formula is part of the story, but John L. Lewis cracked it with four successive strikes.

Subsidy as Inflation Bar

So now with prices edging into higher territory and the White House agencies stating with dubious logic that the Little Steel formula holds, while demands for wage increases backed by strike threats grow more numerous, the nation sees the legislative and executive departments stubbornly at odds. And because so much ink has been spilled on both sides it is doubtful if the public, that part of the public which tips the scales, has made its voice heard in Washington.

First, let it be admitted that subsidies are a temporary device which can be justified only if they are used to increase production of certain commodities, if they offset losses caused by a price squeeze and if they tend to raise a barrier to inflation. That subsidies are already functioning successfully to boost production of some metals, like copper for instance, proves they can do the former. Whether they can do the last, that is, materially impede inflation, is problematical.

Labor will continue to demand higher wages unless prices are stabilized. If prices are stabilized at present levels, production may shrink, because producers are not going to sell at a loss. Here subsidies will step in and make up such a loss. That should keep up production, while fixed retail prices made possible by subsidies, should deter demands for higher wages. At least that is the theory. And Mr. Green and Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, subscribe to it. They say they can serve labor better by stabilizing prices than by fighting for increased wages.

To Prevent Pyramiding

Adherents of the subsidy plan assert that it would save the nation many times its cost. Chester Bowles, OPA administrator, said last week that a billion dollars or a billion and a half in subsidies would in all likelihood prevent a $15 billion rise in living costs next year. Obviously this is entirely conjectural, and tenable only on the ground that absence of controls would set off a series of continuous price rises.

Mr. Bowles' prediction is presumably based on the fact that as a product passes from the farmer to the processor to wholesaler to jobber or to other middlemen before it reaches the retailer, each adds on a mark-up to his cost. This mark-up or spread varies but it has to be generous enough to cover expenses and allow for a profit. Every succeeding mark-up is based upon and includes previous spreads. The subsidy to the farmer is designed to avert this pyramiding. Thus, where the grower's price remains the same, there is no excuse for subsequent price rises.

To revert to copper. There are marginal producers who could not exist with the metal held at the Federal-fixed price of 12 cents a pound. So the government, to get output from high-cost producers, pays a premium of 5 cents a pound for copper in excess of a quota set for each producer. This subsidy is vastly preferable to letting the price rise in a free market to 17 cents or over, since it saves the government large sums.

In the same way, subsidies or agricultural products, which would be denied in the House bill to extend the Commodity Credit Corporation for two more years, must not exceed the specific cost increase for which the subsidy is paid, nor should they be granted to concerns whose profits are adequate to absorb the increases. The subsidy is thus intended to eliminate the squeeze which some producers experience when caught between ceiling or controlled prices and uncontrolled costs.

Alternative to Subsidies

The alternative to subsidies is price increases of various necessities and officials say if they lose the subsidy battle they do not know at what level anti-inflationary price controls can be made effective. Last week saw another rise in the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index to a figure 5.6 p.c. higher than on Sept. 15, 1942, the stabilization date selected by Congress.

Already living costs are 23 p.c. above Jan. 15, 1941, date of the Little Steel formula which allowed a 15 p.c. rise. However, while a defeat for the administration would be disconcerting, to say the least, and would make for less effective OPA control, it would be a battle lost, but not the campaign. The fight against inflation would go on. Higher taxes would still mop up purchasing power. So would war bond sales to individuals who on the whole show no inclination toward a "flight from the dollar." The government's sale of 15 billion dollars of bonds without recourse to the banks was a strong buttress against inflationary pressure.

Other factors more powerful than subsidies in waging war on inflation are firm policies on wages and price control and the gradual release of productive facilities for putting out an expanded supply of civilian goods. The latter gets nearer as the defeat of Germany becomes more imminent.

The efficacy of subsidies as inflation barrier may have been overemphasized. At any rate, the opposition to them would have been less vehement if the Administration had early tied wages to a cost-of-living index, a procedure which has worked fairly well in Canada. But neither the executive nor Congress attacked the problem courageously, and as always with tinkering a complete repair job is now necessary. In the meantime to subsidize judiciously for the duration is the lesser of two evils.

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THIS NEED STILL EXISTS
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Private Building Shown on Upswing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The construction pendulum has started to swing back to private building, the Commerce Department reported, as war construction tapered off.

An article in the Department's monthly publication, Survey of Current Business, describing private building as one of the most thoroughly deflated of all businesses, says it climbed back to 24 per cent of total construction during the third quarter of 1943 from a 15 per cent low a year ago.

Private building this year is estimated at $1,600,000,000 and total construction at something under $8,000,000,000, compared with $13,600,000,000 in 1942.

Renegotiation Agreement

NEW YORK (AP)—The Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp. has completed renegotiation for 1942, reaching an agreement for a net refund to the Government of $551,426, the company said. Under the settlement the Government recovered $2,100,000 less applicable federal income and excess profits taxes. Net income for 1942 reported by the company of $2,758,890 equal to $7.86 a share is reduced b ythe refund to $2,207,463 or approximately $5.79 a share.

Corn Farmers Offered WFA Support Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Food Administration has announced that it would make price supporting loans to midwestern corn belt farmers on 1943-grown corn at rates ranging from 81 to 97 cents a bushel.

The corn belt includes all counties of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa and the major producing counties of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Minnesota.

Outside the corn belt, the loan rates will range from 81 to $1.01 a bushel, compared with 1942 rates of 57 to 75 cents. Corn normally sells for more outside the corn belt.

Rates everywhere this year are equivalent, the WFA said, to 85 per cent of the parity price of corn. Last year, corn belt rates were 85 per cent of parity, while those outside the commercial corn belt were 75 per cent.

Loans will be available to farmers who met 90 per cent of their 1943 crop goals. The loans will be made available from Dec. 1, 1943, through June 30, 1944, and will become due Oct. 14.

For the last two years corn loans have been made for a three-year period. Reduction in the length of the loans is designed, the WFA said, to prevent the tying up of corn stocks in storage for a long period of time.

Rayon Firm Plans $10,500,000 Outlay

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Industrial Rayon Corp. announced plans for expenditure of more than $10,500,000 for expansion of plants here and at Painesville, Ohio, to increase production of rayon yarn for automobile tires.

"When we are through," Hiram Rivitz, President, said, "our total production capacity will be 71,000,000 pounds a year. Our tire yarn output will be 42,000,000 pounds and the remainder will be textile yarns. Our present total capacity is 38,000,000 pounds."

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67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. TR. 7-4000

ANTIQUES WANTED

CHINA, GLASS and SILVER
Rose or grape carved furniture; sell direct. M. WEBBER, 415 Boylston, Boston. Ken. 8955.

Old Needlework made before 1800. Embroidered arms or crewel work, showing early designs. Box D-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ART GALLERIES

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St., Boston, Nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes.

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
27 West 42nd, Bet. 5th and 6th, Rm. 1019
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-7511

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO 0302

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—USED chairs and round tables, solid oak. Suitable reading room, library, or show room. Tel. WI. 2-8740 (N. Y. C.) or Write Box F-19, Suite 1550, 300 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

WANTED—GRAND PIANO
Oriental rugs, furniture, oil paintings for large home. Call Miss Esmond, Asp. 3798, Boston.

WE BUY ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AND DISHES
BRESLAU FURNITURE CO. HIG 1014 BOSTON

GIFT SHOPS

"THE SEDGWICK" Gifts, Greeting Cards, 87 Sedgwick Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. ARN-3015

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $8 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 3821.
New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up.
WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston.

MILLINERY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ladies' hats remodeled, blocked, cleaned, made from materials—furs, felts. Vogue Hats, 737 13th St., N. W. EX. 3911.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

At Christian Science Benevolent Association, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts:
At The Christian Science Pleasant View Home, Concord, New Hampshire:
At Christian Science Benevolent Association on Pacific Coast, San Francisco, California:
Christian Scientists (men or capable women) as kitchen helpers and in housekeeping department, waitresses; also at Benevolent Associations for nurses' training, gardeners, dishwasher, bus boy, night watchman.
Please reply Room 107, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

WOMAN or couple for cooking, housework and garden. Board and room with private bath. State experience, salary expected, and references. Address Post Office Box 428, La Jolla, Calif.

GENERAL MAID or man; family of 3 adults; good wages; references required. Call Longwood 7882, Brookline, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

Bank Positions Open
Essential Activity
Night Clerks for Check Department. With or without experience. Shipping Clerks and Porters.
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
of the
War Manpower Commission
9 BEACON ST., BOSTON

POWER PLANT WORK
Men Wanted — Experience not necessary
APPLY ANY DAY, 8:30 a. m.-5:00 p. m., MONDAY TO FRIDAY, at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Head Place (rear 39 Boylston Street), Boston. Be sure to bring Social Security card and birth certificate.
NOTE: Men already engaged in essential war industries cannot be considered.
BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

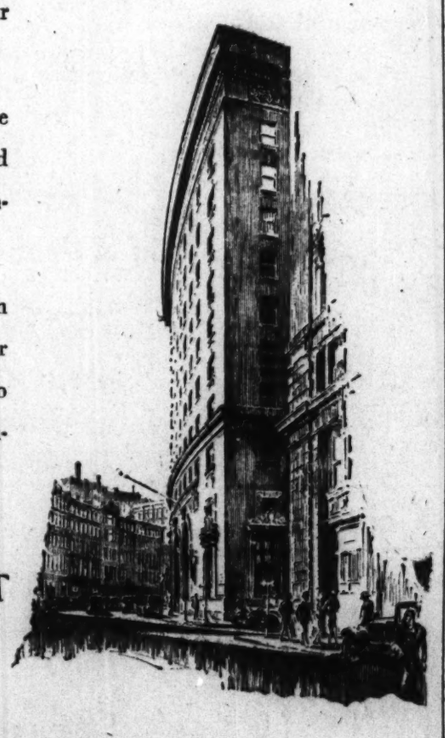
SEE NEXT PAGE

Constant Watch Over Investments

In the changing economic conditions of today constant vigilance is needed to safeguard your property against avoidable loss.

Rapid alterations in the relative importance of industries, new inventions, rising taxes and other trends and forces may menace the principal and income of your holdings.

If you do not have the time or the inclination to maintain the necessary constant watch over your investments, you can employ us to do the watching for you. The fee for this convenient time-saving service is moderate.



BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At ARCH and DEVONSHIRE STREETS.

The deposit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and fiduciaries are welcomed in our Banking Department, where facilities are unexcelled for handling such accounts.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAN YOU WORK 20 hours a week

or MORE?

Lots of women feel they can't put in a full 8-hour day—women who are so skillful with their hands that we'd love to have them work at RAYTHEON-NEWTON. So we give you your choice of time—4 or 5 or 6 hours, 5 or 6 days a week. Women are good at this work as it doesn't require any special strength. You'll still feel like getting dinner for the family when you get home. WORK A FULL WEEK IF YOU CAN—but if you can't, come along and we'll arrange a schedule that'll fit your time.

Good Food in Our Cafeteria

From NEWTON CORNER take Bemis Bus. It goes right past our door. From WATERTOWN SQUARE take Needham Bus; ride about 4 or 5 minutes. Get off at Chapel Street.

SPECIAL BUSSES FROM PINEHURST, BURLINGTON, WOBURN, LEXINGTON, ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER.

RAYTHEON NEWTON

55 Chapel St., Newton, Mass.

HERE'S YOUR CARFARE

Clip this advertisement and bring it along with you. We'll pay round-trip carfare within 10 miles of Newton.

Call in person, or write for application blank and descriptive folder.

If you have been employed in another essential industry, bring release from last employer or from War Manpower Commission, 9 Beacon Street, Boston.

BANK POSITIONS OPEN

Essential Activity

ADDING MACHINE OPERATORS

TYPISTS

GENERAL CLERICAL POSITIONS

and PAGE GIRLS

With or without experience

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

OF THE

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

9 Beacon Street, Boston

TEACHING ARMY WIFE needs someone to take care of home in Weston, Mass., and 8-year-old son (school). Army wife and baby or middle-aged woman interested in home and small salary call immediately, Waltham 0338-J.

HOME WOMAN who has cooked for her own family wanted at the Farm and Trades School, a private school for boys of excellent character. Write qualifications to W. M. MEACHAM, headmaster, Box 1486, Boston 6, Mass.

WANTED—Clerical secretary for private school in Boston on car line; experience not essential; references required; salary arranged. Tel LONgwood 5770 for appointment (Mass.).

YOUNG WOMAN for light housework and help with 2 small children. No cooking. Box D-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COOK and general housework; colored; no laundry. Miss H. May Whiteomb, 67 Oxbow Rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass. Call Wel. 3223.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

PART-FULL TIME cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nursemaids, day workers, launderesses, elevator operators, porters, dishwashers. Gooding's Agency, 321 West 125th Street, N. Y. C. MO. 2-7076.

Miami, Florida

HAMPTON PLACEMENT SERVICE

Vocational Counseling for Office Personnel

718 Langford Building

AGENTS WANTED

CROCHETED GREETING GIFT CARDS. Send for sample and gift, 25c. Good profits. Mrs. Frna Lubahn, 1633-M Delaware, Saginaw, Mich.

CARPENTERS

CARPENTRY, painting, and remodeling; good work prices reasonable; estimate given. YANKEE MAID PRODUCTS, INC., Boston, Ken. 4270.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE mature Christian Scientist with certain executive and managerial abilities, also knowledge of foods, would like position; capable of assuming responsibilities and willing to carry through; can prove value. Box E-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY

WIDE clerical experience, excellent typist, likes figures, some knowledge bookkeeping, desires per. respon. pos. in office of refin't. Box E-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY, several years with her present employer; executive ability, adaptable, personable; desires greater activity and usefulness; salary to start $38. Write Box D-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

AMERICAN-French lady, Christian Scientist, excellent references, wishes permanent position as governess; 1 or 2 children over 4; anywhere. Write Box M-40, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER or assistant; resort preferred; or companion, willing to go anywhere; available at once. Box E-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED American lady desires position as housekeeper in small adult family in or around Boston. Good cook. 32 Deer Cove. C/o Mrs. C. Keller, Lynn, Mass. LY 3-2361.

EXP. BOOKKEEPER, gen. office worker, cap. full charge; Boston vic.; avail Dec. 1; refs. Box C-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FILE clerk; thoroughly experienced with alphabetical subject, geographical. Write Box B-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

REFINED woman, Christian Scientist, desires position as cook—part time. Write Box H-45, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE SEEKS RIGHT PLACE

SOME concern plans to give more than lip service to postwar ideals. This trained promotion and public relations man wants to help that concern. A Christian Scientist, he seeks a position where he can harmonize convictions with activities. He has acquired a broad knowledge of basic business through 23 years' uninterrupted experience. Excellent education, public speaker, experienced in training others. Now successfully employed as manager of advertising and public relations department. Good health; slightly over 50; best of references. Write for full details. Box X-30, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 2900, Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE available after Jan. 1st. Presently employed as Sales Mgr. of iron foundry. Personally producing $1,000,000 yearly business. Duties embrace: public relations, personnel, manpower and wage stabilization, priorities, expediting, Government contact, finance, credits and collections, advertising and sales promotion, production planning and scheduling, engineering, research, etc. Harmonious conditions paramount, salary secondary. Prefer warm climate but will go anywhere. Married, two children. 3-A-h. Only a position with postwar possibilities considered. Box E-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, Christian Scientist, now executive's assistant, wishes similar position. Write Box M-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SALESMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING BOOK MATCH FACTORY offers real opportunity handling orders from business firms. Men or Women. Experience unnecessary. Full, part time. Low Prices. High Quality. Quick Deliveries. Powerful Patriotic Display. Special Designs for Army Camps and Naval Sins. Repeats. Lib. Com. Free Kit. Instructions. Match Corporation of America. Dept. 1127-M, 3433 West 48th Place, Chicago 32.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

MOTION PICTURE FILMS

8 MM, 16 MM, and sound films rented, exchanged and sold; catalogue free. FRANK LANE CO., 5 LITTLE BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Solid Silverware, Gold, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Coins. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

PECANS FOR SALE

NEW CROP, budded pecans, prepaid to you. Big Pecans in shell 5 pounds $2.50, 10 lbs. $5.40; shelled pecans, 2 lbs. $2.40, 5 lbs. $5.40, 10 lbs. $10.40. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION, Camilla, Ga.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street, LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo 5-4600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches

PHOTOGRAPHY

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT—A portrait of you for your dear ones, near or far, $5.00, including 6 proofs. C. P. PETIT, 220 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. KEN 4091.

PIANOS FOR SALE

SMALL BABY GRAND, practically new; beautiful tone; Baldwin make, $400. Call Granite 1658, 38 Ridgeway Drive, Quincy, Mass.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE Graduate of Perkins Institution 26 Ladd St. Watertown, Mass Wat. 0760

RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 26 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge, TRO. 4620

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MIAMI, FLA.—Florence W. Weschler, accredited piano teacher. Studio 15 N. E. 98th St. Tel. 7-1996.

THUMB INDEXING

THE ORIGINAL RAPID PAGE FINDER METHOD applied to the Bible, textbooks and other writings. NOBLE R. STEVES, 104 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. Tal. 2400.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Repaired, Cleaned. All Makes. Han. 3121 ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St., Boston

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—TYPEWRITER JONES All Machines Repaired. 23 S. E. Second Street Phone 929

UPHOLSTERERS

CHAS. W. ANTON

114 STOUGHTON ST., UPHAMS CORNER, MASS.—Better upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses renovated. Col. 3206.

WANTED

4-MANUAL, electrically controlled Skinner organ for large church. Give full particulars in first letter. Box 410, Room 710, 650 South Grand, Los Angeles 14.

USED trunks wanted; will pay cash for used trunks. COPLEY LUGGAGE WORKS, 472 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. Ken. 1750.

WANTED—All or part cocker spaniel puppy, red preferred. CIrcle 7-0300, Extension 4004. N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

8 M. M. MOVIE CAMERA F 1.9 lens, and outfit in excellent condition, reasonable price. Address 1106 Pearl Street, La Jolla, Calif.

CAR WANTED for private party; '37-'44; must be in good condition; will pay cash. Watertown 9269. (Mass.)

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m. —6-7 p. m. daily THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVAGE'S BAKERY

TRY OUR DELICIOUS SOY BISCUIT

Plaza Stores 2226 Highland Ave. PHONE 7-9180

When shopping down town, have your lunch and tea at our balcony tea-room.

Loveman's

Quality Paints
Kem-Tone
Wallpaper
Decorative Accessories

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS

2013 Third Avenue N. Phone 3-4123

Birmingham's Largest Women's Apparel Store

New **Williams**

1911 THIRD AVENUE BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY

Luggage, Ladies' Handbags
Gloves Jewelry
1909 2ND AVE. N.

MOBILE

DIXIE DAIRIES, Inc.

Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream

6-4471 Prichard, Ala.

Gayfer's

MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE

Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHULMAN'S

For Fine Cakes

Delicious Bread and Rolls

South's Largest Retail Bakery

902 South Court Street

Capitol CLOTHING STORE

More Than 64 Years at the Same Location

"ON THE SQUARE"

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction

Millinery--Shoes--Hosiery

Dainty Lingerie

DAYTONA

Daytona Sheet Metal Works

ROOFING—HEATING

Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing

Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces

Petro-NoKol Oil Burners

116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 2818

FORT LAUDERDALE

Thomas & Forsyth

Men's Apparel of Distinction

208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE

Air Conditioned

BOOKS
RENTAL LIBRARY
VICTROLA RECORDS
GAMES AND TOYS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.

Opposite City Hall PHONE 648

MINNIE'S LITTLE HAT SHOP

Fall Hats, Bags, Belts, Costume Jewelry. A New Feature, Custom Made Hats.

Opposite Champ Carr Hotel 613 E. Las Olas Blvd.

VIRGINIA DONALDSON

Beach Wear

For Men, Women, Children

3005 E. Las Olas Blvd. "At the Beach"

Bicycles—Lawn Mowers
Electric Welding
24-Hour Wrecker Service

KING MOTOR SERVICE

217 S. E. 6th Ave., Federal Hi-way Ph. 108

FORT MYERS

BIGGAR & BIGGAR, Inc,

Growers' Supplies and Feed

Phone 400 1305 McGregor

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 5-7087 10 a. m., to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry Howell's Restaurant

Where those in the know in Jacksonville go.

228 ADAMS STREET

Across from the George Washington Hotel Since 1931

THE COFFEE SHACK

220 HOGAN STREET

Delicious Meals
Tropical Jellies—Gifts
and
Old Dominion Candies

PRINTING

H. P. TUTTLE

30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN

"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"

Authorized Dealer

JOSEPH NEEDHAM

PLUMBING AND HEATING

941 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-6062

Independent Laundry

CASH AND CARRY PRICES

Downtown Office

23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fine Furniture

Since 1925

DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION

Open 9-5 daily

RICHARD PLUMER

155 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-5714

Shop **SEARS-MIAMI *first***

2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE

It's the SMART way to save!

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

INSIST ON

"HOME MILK"

by

MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

SEYBOLD

INSURAGE AGENCY, Inc.

Insurance for Everything

404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI

(Continued)

TANNER GROCERY STORES

"Where the Best Costs Less"

1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY

FLORIDA'S FIRST

Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby

Miami Phone 3-2060

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives

The Women's Store

Southland Fashions

For the New 1943 Season

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE

Everything for the Table

Orange Avenue and Livingston

SARASOTA

PALM CAFETERIA and COFFEE SHOP

Main Street at Five Points

Coffee Shop entrance Pineapple Ave.

Also Cummer Arcade and Clearwater

See "MARK" before it happens

THEODORE MARKWALTER

Real Estate—Rentals

INSURANCE

SARASOTA, FLORIDA

HARMONS

Clothes for Men

• WHERE QUALITY REIGNS

Main Street at Five Points

POINT SERVICE

HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.

Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil

Exide Batteries

PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2227

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone S-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT

in Tampa, Fla.

Sears

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Tampa's Leading Store for Men

FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS., Inc.

Beckwith-Range *Jewelry Co.*

410 Franklin Street

TERRACE GIFT & Flower Shop

Hotel Tampa Terrace Ph. 3022

WEST PALM BEACH

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.

One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.

LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

West Palm Beach, Florida

INSURANCE

INSURANCE ENGINEERING

B.D. COLE INC

CONSTANT SERVICE

WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Milk—Cream—Ice Cream

West Palm Beach

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR

Millinery—Accessories

J. P. ALLEN & CO.

Atlanta, Ga.

MILLER'S

Atlanta's Leading Booksellers

BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

MILLER'S BOOK STORE

64 Broad Street N. W.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

(Continued)

Make the 3-Step Test In Lovely Light

RHYTHM STEP SHOES

Bucks

216 Peachtree Corner Cain

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO J. A. RICE

HOWARD PATTILLO Insurance Agency

Since 1866 *Insurance Only*

FIRE—AUTOMOBILE

BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS

Walnut 2345 217 Healy Bldg.

Weinstock's INC.

ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP

For Flowers Phone Walnut 0908 9 Peachtree St.

COLUMBUS

WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL

Wells

Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized

PURE CREAM ICE CREAM

2320 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-3

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blum's INDIVIDUAL **Laundry** AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY

"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"

Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

Home-grown Pansy Plants
Sweet Williams

New Jersey grown rose bushes and all types of Flower Bulbs.

Karsten-Denson Co.

Phone 5411 310 Third St.

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS

for Forty Years

"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"

Telephone 3-2153

TIRES, TUBES, RECAPPING, AUTO AND HOME SUPPLIES

B. F. GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES

FOURTH AND BREVARD STREETS

TELEPHONE 3-4134

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1890

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER

No Job Too Large or Too Small

Each and Every One Is Appreciated

DIAL 3-5191

H. V. JOHNSON & SON

for

Coal—Fuel Oil

Coke

Dial 3-2187

DURHAM

New Method Laundry Co.

Quality and Service

405 N. Roxboro St. Tel. F-2361

A Complete Service for Beauty

Elder's Beauty Shoppe

F3421-F3351 208 N. Corcoran Street opposite Washington Duke Hotel

Belk-Leggett Co.

Durham's Shopping Center

318 WEST MAIN STREET

DuVal Hackett FLORIST

117 N. Mangum St., Phone L-965

European Classified

MUSIC TUITION

DAISY A. HOLMES, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M. ART OF SINGING

Pupils coached for Radio, Concert Performances and Church Soloists

Studio—91, Moncrieff, Berea Rd., Durban, Natal Phone 27022

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Head Office and Works Phone 5-1648
3 Draklow St., Woodstock

The Model

Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

ANDRÉ MARQUARD

Suppliers of

All sporting equipment

Repair work a speciality

Second Floor

MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS

Hout Street, Cape Town

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

(Continued)

South Africa's Smartest Departmental Stores

Cleghorns

- CAPE TOWN
- PORT ELIZABETH
- JOHANNESBURG

FOR

CHIC MILLINERY

The Newest Ideas in Shapes, Shades and Effects

CAFES AND REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS

Cleghorn and Harris Ltd.

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER

Family Grocer and Provision Merchant

Provisions a speciality

Grove Buildings, Main Road

Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

West Street Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First

The Store of Personal Service

DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

Mills Hosiery Coy

CASTLE ARCADE - DURBAN

Sole Proprietors of

EMINGOLD

Hosiery and Underwear

—the brand that always gives satisfaction

For All Printing—Remember Phone 21465

ROBERTS PRINTER

PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.

SEE

KILBURN & WHITE

Electrical Engineers

557, West Street Phone 20136

REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

SHORT & McDONALD

Building Contractors

General Repairs, Plumbing and Painting

Estimates willingly given.

Phone 36852 927, Umgeni Road

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM

HOWDENS

(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)

Florists and Nurserymen

Distinctive Quality and Service

353, West St. Phone 25321

Residence—35118

HARRY FRANCE

Specialises in:—

FISH POULTRY GAME

BUTTER EGGS BACON

Stalls 9 and 10 City Market

Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread

76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

ADAMS & CO. Ltd.

Stationers & Booksellers

For Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction.

Juvenile and School Books

341, West St. Telephone 21981

Every Purchase Counts

tising investment

Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his adver-

Crossword Quiz Answers

M	A	U	R	I	C	E	
I		S	U	N		A	
R	A	S	T	A	G		
I	D	O		E	R	E	
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	B	R	O	O	M		
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B	A	R		R	E	S	
O	L	A	F		X	I	
T		P	E	G		A	
T	E	H	E	R	A	N	

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

(Continued)

Hooper Motors Ltd. Pty.

OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS

Also Good Used Cars

Petrol—Oils—All Accessories

179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St. Phone 23783

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.

Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL

At Your Service—Cheerily—Always

DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

LTD.

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Union of South Africa

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Wide World

Obeying the Order 'Shoulders on Hips—Place!'

A rattled sergeant in the 300th Infantry of the Infantry School Troops at Fort Benning, Ga., gave the command: "Hips on shoulders—place!" He quickly revised it and tried: "Shoulders on hips—place!" No results. Here Lieut. Harry Smith shows how the acrobatically inclined soldier can obey the latter command. With a rifle it's a bit more awkward.

Movie Debris Gauge of Film Appeal

Lollypop Splinters Give Clew to Picture's Popularity

(AP Features)

New Orleans

Ernest Ford leaned on his slick mouse-colored mop handle and said he reckoned movie-house janitors ought to "pitch in and buy a pretty for the gent'mun which invented rationing."

For rationing has just about banished his "chocklit candy trouble" and it's definitely clearing up the "chewing gum mis'ry" which dogged him for more than two decades of scraping and pinching at the sticky wads.

Ford is one of an army of theater janitors who clean up after America's moviegoing millions. He's been at it so long he says he can tell how good a jungle serial is by examining the all-day-sucker sticks the kids leave under their seats.

"You take the press notices," Ford says sagely. "Me, I banks on real chewed-up sucker sticks. If'n they's chewed right down to a mess of splinters it's a show."

About the chewing gum, Ford says folks leave less of it behind for two reasons; the Government gets most of it for its fighting men and folks have just about quit sticking it under their chairs, because they take it home and use it again next day.

The chocolate candy trouble was caused by the fact "youngsters just naturally got hot fists and they got to wipe them off somewhere, mainly on the chair arms."

Now the Government uses much of the nation's chocolate and the shavers favor hard candy.

The appearance of many curious food items has been noticed in the movie-houses here since rationing began.

Ford himself found the remains of a red-bean sandwich (front row, balcony), and some of his buddies have discovered chicken bones and pieces of pecan pie and salami.

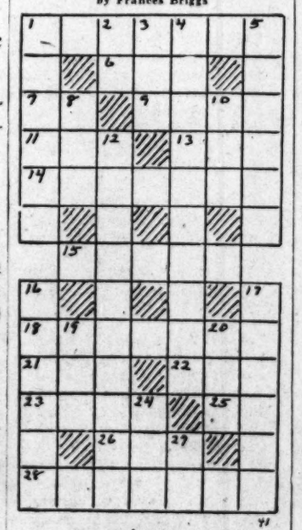
The janitors find it ironic that popcorn hasn't been rationed and vote unanimously that it is the toughest of all jobs for the cleaner-uppers of the cinema. It is light and tough and "jumps all over the house," using the nap of the carpet as a springboard.

But Ford says he's willing to go on chasing popcorn "right smack into the orchestra pit—so long as they don't quit making all-day suckers." He says the sucker sticks "keeps me in touch with my public."

One customer munched his way through the better part of a head of raw cabbage before hanging it on the hatrack under his seat.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is Maeterlinck's first name?
6—What has been called "the keystone of the world-built arch of heaven"?
7—Who was one of Egyptian gods?
9—What animal appears in several of Landseer's paintings?
11—What is name of an artificial language?
13—Before.
14—Who is the commander in chief of a navy?
15—What would you expect a witch to ride on?
18—Who created the fictional Charlie Chan?
21—Counter at which food is served is what?
22—A thing.
23—What Norwegian king is considered the real converter of Norway?
25—What is the Roman numeral for 11?
26—What is a diminutive of Margaret?
28—What is name of the Persian capital?

Down
1—Who was leader of Exodus women?
2—You and me.
3—In what country might one ride in a troika (abbr.)?
4—One who intrudes into affairs of others is what?
5—What actress gained fame for portrayal of Sadie Thompson?
8—To find the sum of.
10—What is name of a southern constellation?
12—What is a self-registering rain gauge?
16—Who is teamed with Costello in screen comedies?
17—Who was an Irish hero of third century?
19—Adjective suffix.
20—What is first name of creator of fictional Nero Wolfe?
24—Gratuity.
27—What is nationality of Katina Paxinou (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Break in the Solid South

The recent election returns, according to Congressman Springer of Indiana, produced some good-natured jibes and banter in the House cloakroom, but it remained for one Southern Democrat to top off the situation with a story on himself. In response to a call for a House page, the youngest and newest addition to the corps of pages appeared at the Congressman's desk. The boy was immaculately groomed for his first day on the job, shining with soap and anticipation. The Congressman was impressed by the little fellow before him.

"Well," said the Representative, "you're new here, aren't you?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And where do you come from?" The lad named a state in the deep South.

"Fine," the Congressman beamed. "Then you must be a little Democrat."

"Yes, Sir; I'm a little Democrat," came the polite response, "but," the face of the diminutive page shone with new light, "when I grow up I'm going to be a Republican."—Wall Street Journal.

War and Poets

One of the local galleries recently had an exhibition devoted to a collection of paintings about the war. A nice old lady who came in out of the rain complained to the attendant that the pictures were all very depressing. "So is war, Madam," he said, "Nonsense!" she cried. "Look at the poets—they make war BEAUTIFUL!"—The New Yorker.

Brevities

Detroit News: Among books lately donated to a Washington USO: "Campfire Girls Go Camping," "Up-to-Date Waitress of 1922" and "Rhymes for Kindly Children."

Banking: The airplane will really be here in a big way when they start laying the billboards flat on the ground.

Daily Anecdote

Lightning Laid Low

Shortly after Professor S. F. B. Morse became famous as the inventor of the telegraph, he was honored by the alumni of a certain Western college. The president of the institution, whose knowledge of the inventor's accomplishments was rather meager, undertook to introduce the man of the hour.

"Gentlemen," he began, "Franklin drew the lightning from the heavens, and controlled its power to harm; but it was left to Professor Morse to—er—" Here he paused, puzzled to know exactly what he should say.

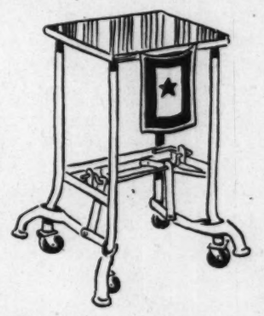
"It was left to Professor Morse to—er—reduce it to a horizontal position."

Just for Fun— —By Henry Boltinoff

"No matter how early I rush to the post office to get a letter from Harry, the censor is always there first!"

Typewriters Hum Toward Victory

Typewriters have gone to war. An army division requires almost as many machines as a thriving business corporation. An American



battleship has 35 typewriters on board, cruisers and destroyers a proportionately lesser total.

Wars have been fought and won, of course, without typewriters. World War I was the first in which the typewriter played a vital role.

Modern warfare of the all-out variety is fought on paper as well as battlefields and sea lanes. In this particular phase of the struggle, typewriters save valuable man-hours. That is why the Army enlisted 600,000 machines for immediate service after Pearl Harbor.

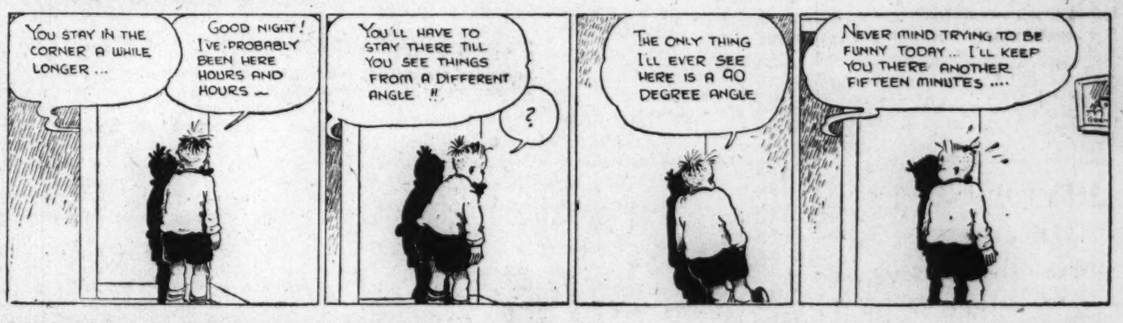
In almost universal use today, the typewriter was not invented until after the American Civil War had been fought and won. It saw limited service in the War with Spain, the first full-time typewriter offensive being launched in 1914-18 World War.

The typewriter owes something of its early popularity to Mark Twain, the first writer to submit a typewritten manuscript to an editor. The submission was doubly welcomed by the editor in question, for Mark had a reputation for an illegible scrawl, which he himself had trouble deciphering at times.

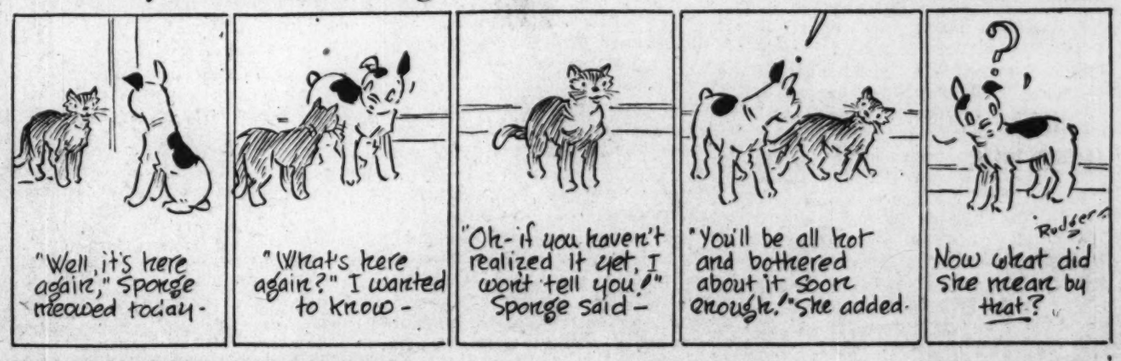
NEWS ITEM— LOS ANGELES-- JUDGE ORDERS THAT CHILDREN CAN'T YELL, SCREECH OR SCREAM BEFORE 10:30 A.M.

WHO SAYS THEY CAN'T.?
CHILDREN CAN'T YELL BEFORE 10:30 A.M.
I'D LIKE TO GET A MUFFLER FOR MY CHILD THAT WILL STAY ON UNTIL 10:30
TIRES & TUBES
AUTO ACCESSORIES
IF I DON'T GET SOME FOOD SOON I'M GOING TO SOUND OFF -- LAW OR NO LAW
READY-SET-GO!
YOW
YIPEE
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*It's No Joke* By LE PELLEY


YOU STAY IN THE CORNER A WHILE LONGER...
GOOD NIGHT! I'VE PROBABLY BEEN HERE HOURS AND HOURS —
YOU'LL HAVE TO STAY THERE TILL YOU SEE THINGS FROM A DIFFERENT ANGLE !!
?
THE ONLY THING I'LL EVER SEE HERE IS A 90 DEGREE ANGLE
NEVER MIND TRYING TO BE FUNNY TODAY... I'LL KEEP YOU THERE ANOTHER FIFTEEN MINUTES....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*What?* By RODGERS


"Well, it's here again," Sponge meowed today-
"What's here again?" I wanted to know-
"Oh-if you haven't realized it yet, I won't tell you!" Sponge said-
"You'll be all hot and bothered about it soon enough." She added.
Rodgers
Now what did she mean by that?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Takes a Shot at Acting* By THE HAGERS

"You know," said Ted,-this is a fact- I've always felt that I could act.
My uncle Ham Webb had no peer In Shakespeare's plays. He played King Lear.
I feel that my big chance has come. To miss it, would indeed be dumb.
BUMBALO THE GREAT MAGICIAN SEE A LIVE SHOW AND A CANNON AT DRAKEVILLE HALL DEC. 3RD
Next week I'll star at Drakeville's Hall. I'm Bumbalo's new cannon-ball!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Emphasis on Clean-up

Governor Saltonstall deserves commendation for defying the political pressures which were aimed at forcing the reappointment of Police Commissioner Timilty. By naming Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, the Governor gives Boston assurance of able police administration and hope for a police clean-up. Colonel Sullivan is a tried and trusted public servant who began as Public Works Commissioner in 1918, carried on through the building of much of Boston's more modern subway sections as Transit Commissioner and WPA Administrator, and has been recently rendering noteworthy service as Emergency State Conservator.

This record holds a wholesome promise. And the promise is accented by the new Commissioner's first acts. But as both the Governor and the Commissioner are aware, a big city police department cannot be lifted above the level of the public conscience in the city it serves. The way has been opened for needed reorganization and rehabilitation of Boston law enforcement. There is hope that the city will cease to be disgraced by anti-Semitic violence, by hoodlumism that would not be tolerated in the "wild and woolly West" and by gambling which was not secret—except to the police. But for this improvement active and continuing public interest will be required.

Some of the credit for the steps so far taken should go to Attorney General Bushnell, who has publicized police failures in spectacular manner. To his latest exploit, the arrest of eighteen members of an alleged gambling ring, Mr. Bushnell has added a very strong letter to the Governor putting his finger on police laxities and urging a thoroughgoing reorganization. On two counts particularly, the Attorney General is sustained in the court of public opinion: It is unfair to put the blame for bad conditions on patrolmen while overlooking the higher-ups, as the Stokes report seemed to do, and Cocoanut Grove should have been a warning that the police system needed protection from political conditions existing in Boston which made such a disaster possible.

There has been more than a little evidence that the Governor was irked by the Attorney General's methods, and similar indications that Mr. Bushnell was impatient with Mr. Saltonstall's. Would it be too much to ask that both should recognize the need for a united front of the Governor and the State's chief law officer in the continuing task of improving Boston's law enforcement? Neither personal differences nor political ambitions should be allowed to divert energy or attention from the work so happily advanced by the appointment of a new Police Commissioner, but still to be finished.

Three Envelopes

We are not among those who would abolish at ten o'clock tomorrow morning all Federal bureaus set up in the last ten years. Moreover, we have high regard for the Civil Aeronautics Administration which performs many useful and necessary functions in maintaining order and promoting safety in American skies. But three envelopes from the CAA delivered in this office a few days ago have increased our feeling that even a bureau's right hand should know what the left is doing.

It was a small incident, but revealing. The three envelopes, sent without postage by the CAA as "official business," were addressed to this newspaper, with a second line directed to our Aviation Editor, one envelope bearing only his name, one his title, and one his name and title. Although they did not carry the number of our postal district — a requirement much impressed on nonofficial users of the mail just now—all came safely to the same desk. All contained the same material—"Flight Engineering Report No. 12.—The Effect of Air Temperature Upon the Rate of Climb of an Airplane Equipped With a Constant Speed Propeller."

This report is being distributed to "those who may find it useful." We tried it on a thirteen-year-old aviation enthusiast—that is the age that can tell you about dihedrals and coefficients of lift—but he made nothing of the graphs and mathematical hieroglyphics. We doubt if even our erudite Aviation Editor will find more than one copy useful.

Yes, we know "there's a war on" and it's hard to get good mailing clerks. We also know there is a paper shortage and many business houses are using envelopes twice. But observing the bulk and character of the material with which official Washington seeks to enlighten us, we wonder if it knows there is a war on.

Bombs Over Formosa

Reasons behind the raid on Formosa by twenty American planes are necessarily secret. It might have been a blow aimed at a convoy, or at a concentration of reinforcements for the island outposts. It may have been a slap at an airfield used by the Japanese as a relay point.

Formosa has served very well as a Japanese bastion. Before Pearl Harbor, it was used as a staging area for the troops that later swept southward to Malaya, the East Indies and to the near-by Philippines. It was on this dark and secretive island that much Nipponese striking power was quietly assembled.

While it is true Formosa lies astride the Japanese lines of communications to her ill-gotten empire, and is, as a consequence, an important item in the Allied scheme of island hopping, it is hardly reasonable to conclude this bombing attack is a prelude to any immediate attempt to land there. Formosa is only 1,100 miles from Tokyo.

Much yet remains to be done in the Southern and Central Pacific, notably around Truk, before the Allied forces move in that close to the Japanese homeland.

Will the Senate Stand?

Between the American people and an uncontrolled inflation there still stands the United States Senate. In the next few days various Senate Committees will consider, and the whole body may vote on, three important matters.

First, Secretary Morgenthau is expected to personally ask the Senate Finance Committee to very seriously review his request for $10,500,000,000 in added taxes. The Committee will have before it recommendations for only $2,130,300,000 sent to it by the House.

It is very easy to say the Treasury recommendations were influenced by politics in that they placed too heavy a burden on higher incomes and not enough on the lower, where the mass of money, hence the inflationary danger, is allegedly greatest.

However, the correction for that is not to throw out the whole program, but to readjust the schedules so a larger weight falls on the lower incomes—if the Senate Finance Committee can honestly bring itself to the conclusion that a real threat of reckless spending exists among those earning less than, say, $2,500 a year.

A useful gesture on Mr. Morgenthau's part would be to answer his critics by furnishing such a schedule. He has nothing to lose at this date.

The second point regarding inflation concerns subsidies. The House has turned thumbs down. Will the Senate Bank and Currency Committee wish now to take responsibility for removing from the President his best single implement for applying brakes to wages? The Committee, the Senate, must consider the consequences very carefully. The fight against inflation needs certain subsidies.

The third item involving inflation will come before the Senate Judiciary Committee soon. It concerns validation of a contract between the railroads and the nonoperating employees. Approval would have the effect of breaching the Little Steel formula on wages, and would certainly open the floodgates for innumerable other demands for similar treatment in the matter of wages.

So, there is the picture: taxes, prices, wages. Is the Senate to hamstring the Administration in dealing with all, or any one, of these angles? Can the Senate rise above partisan politics, above the pressures of organized workers, tax-conscious interests, and farmers who want higher prices, not subsidies?

These are perhaps the most serious questions of the hour. In viewing them Senators, and the people at large, should strive to look at the fight against inflation much as they would a military campaign. After the battle plan was mapped and the engagement with the enemy locked, would it be wise for the people at home to countermand the orders, and indulge in wild criticism of the plan?

Just the discussion and the doubt that Congressional fumbling with this battle has engendered has already worked much harm. A firm stand by the Senate can still save the day.

Tony Galupo, the janitor at the Pretentious Apartments, has been reading the newspapers and is rather puzzled by an item he saw the other night. "What's theesa talk all about Basement English I see? Eeet isn't new at all. I been speaking it for long time. . . ."

Learning the Hard Way

Our Readers Say—

Appreciative Retrospect

(November, 1908—November, 1943)

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am overhauling books and documents and came upon an old newspaper—35 years old. Instantly, memory marshals a battalion of thoughts in connection therewith.

A daily newspaper to be published by a religious organization. It had never been done before. What would it look like?

The first number was issued the day before Thanksgiving and at first sight looked like an ordinary newspaper. But it wasn't ordinary. For one thing, there were no advertisements of alcoholic drinks, or drugs, or tobacco. And for another it was plainly apparent that the sensational would not find room in its columns. "All of which is most praiseworthy," said certain journalistic critics, "but the absence of these things will undoubtedly make of this new venture a costly failure."

* * *

But The Christian Science Monitor seems to me to be demonstrating a fuller sense of life today than ever before. Moreover, it has initiated a style of journalism which is being copied extensively all over the world. And that is as it should be, for the Oxford Dictionary gives as one of the meanings of the word Monitor, "something that reminds or gives warning."

I read this first number through again and note that some of its political reasoning sounds almost prophetic. Listen to this:

"Germany was . . . still a broker with an eye to business. . . . He (the German Emperor) deliberately wedged himself between Russia and England and thereby accomplished two objects. He supplanted English influence at Constantinople. . . . It was presumably understood that at an opportune moment Turkey should be induced to join the Triple Alliance. This would have given the Emperor absolute predominance from the mouth of the Rhine to the mouth of the Euphrates. The final capping was to be the completion of the Bagdad railway, capable of transporting Prussian soldiers to the very gates of India."

That was the dream which Hitler inherited and he was within an ace of translating it into actuality.

I read on, and come to the one religious article which The Christian Science Monitor has carried each day since the first issue. It can be applied to the present time. We are advised to "become sufficiently acquainted with God so that we shall be permanently at peace within, even while the storms of error rage all around us."

* * *

Occasionally I have met people who have said that they "cannot afford it" or they "have no time to read it." Long ago it became plain to me that I could not afford to be without it and that the time I devoted to the study of its pages was more than compensated for in the increased efficiency of my various undertakings.

And were I asked to state briefly what is the mission of The Christian Science Monitor I should offer the following lines from page 9 of its first issue:

"Eternal God of Life and Truth and Love,
I thank Thee who hast to my soul conveyed
A consciousness of spiritual birth,
To see Thy face, mine eye is turned above
That I may catch a clear diviner sense
To use in aid of mortals on the earth."

BERT POOLE

The Christian Science Monitor is coming to the "aid of mortals" as no other newspaper can do. I have seen it go into every sort of industrial and commercial organization and such organization was the cleaner and sweeter for its incursion.

In brief, it is accomplishing the object which Mary Baker Eddy destined for it when she wrote in the leading editorial of the first number that it was "to spread undivided the Science that operates unspent," and that "The object of the Monitor is to injure no man but to bless all mankind."

(COMMANDER) FRANK B. KEMP,
R.N.V.R. (retired)

Working Girl's Credo

The Bookshelf

Josephine Lawrence's newspaper work keeps her in intimate touch with the day-by-day problems that confront the host of readers who come to her for advice, and out of the wealth of material thus open to her, she has fashioned almost a dozen novels dealing with the human stories behind the day's headlines.

Her most notable success was in her study of the penny-wise, pound-foolish people of "If I Have Four Apples." At other times, she has tackled the servant problem, situations involving some prevalent causes of domestic discord, and the harried existence of people who think making a livelihood is all there is to living.

Whatever the particular topic, her books for the most part have two things in common: they deal sympathetically with the problems of individuals hampered in their search for happiness by selfish or thoughtless hangers-on, and they relentlessly expose the foibles of men and women who cling to childishness. The facile stories which Miss Lawrence unreels may not be literature, but they are undeniably vivid case histories, making up on the swings of timely comment what they lose on the roundabouts of imaginative flights.

* * *

The latest addition to Miss Lawrence's file is A TOWER OF STEEL (Boston: Little Brown. $2.50), in which she outlines the lives of a group of young women typical of thousands who find refuge—from 9 to 5—in the sky-scraping office buildings of our cities. One look at their home life is enough to show why their daytime tower of steel seems like a sanctuary to them, but Miss Lawrence insistently demands that the reader take many such looks, while she points out in almost uncomfortable detail the contrast between the girl's private lives and the stabilizing routine of their office work.

There is Thalia, who boards with her sister in a household where disorder and discontentment are rife; Franny, who supports an extravagant and vain mother, and Leis, a lonely army wife who periodically escapes from her hotel apartment to her parents' home, where she is petted and indulged like a small child.

Then there is Bon, the 17-year-old "office girl" who is the only one of the group fortunate enough to have a home background with a strengthening and salutary influence. In view of this, it may seem strange that Bon's home is the only one of the four which Miss Lawrence does not open for minute inspection.

* * *

It seems to some authors (to paraphrase an old belief) that a happy home, like a peaceful country, has no history; at any rate, the exposure of human frailties and the dilemmas to which they give rise is a traditional narrative source. Such exposure must be accompanied by certain elements of positive value if a story is to be more than a leaf from a reporter's notebook or the literary equivalent of a camera shutter. Nevertheless, books like Miss Lawrence's, which earnestly and accurately photograph the contemporary scene, can be both newsworthy and thought-provoking, and they may well be read with profit.

M. W. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Overpaid" War Workers

An article in a New York paper tells how jewelry store sales have soared 20 to 100 per cent "as war workers buy up irreplaceable stock." We are willing to wager a dollar against a plugged nickel that a genuine "war worker" hasn't entered one of the big jewelry stores since the war began.

Some time ago, when similar stories were being circulated, Labor conducted a little investigation of its own here in Washington. True enough, store sales have gone up, but jewelry, furs and other expensive articles are not being purchased by "war workers," but by those who are making money out of the war without doing a stroke of work which is a direct contribution to the war effort.—*Labor*, Washington (Railroad Brotherhood organ).

Approach to Polish Frontiers

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

With Russian armies drawing nearer the old Polish frontiers and the time for application of Moscow Conference principles thus approaching, Anglo-American diplomacy watches it come with some apprehension, not so much because of expected Russian behavior, but because of Anglo-American public reaction to that behavior.

The diplomats who achieved the Moscow agreements think they know pretty well what to expect from the Russians. And they know that it is going to cause some disillusionment and provide some ammunition for those who wish the Moscow agreements to fail.

They have guarded against this as best they can by emphasizing that Moscow was a potential, not a final achievement. But expression of the potential was received fairly widely as representing an international achievement more idealistic than it has much chance of becoming in the immediate future.

It is going to be a dangerous and crucial period, because some of the phases of Moscow have distinctly different connotations in Russia than they do in Britain and America.

The differences in the stages of national age make big differences in understanding of diplomatic words. Britain and America of 1943 are relatively old and mature nations. Soviet Russia is very young by comparison. It began its national life only in 1917. If Russian behavior toward its smaller neighbors in the coming period of European readjustment is to be judged by current British and American standards of national behavior, there is in all probability going to be much misunderstanding and probably much recrimination.

If, however, Americans and British will judge Russian behavior in its time context, and with some recollection of their own behavior in their less mature and tolerant past, then there is every hope of being able to get over the hump and into clear ground.

The immediate danger is that British and American public opinion, or large sections thereof, will expect the Moscow agreements to result immediately in the kind of treatment Britain accords Ireland and America accords Mexico in 1943. According to current Anglo-American standards, the principle of self-determination means freedom for Ireland to do Britain a grave disservice by denying use of essential military facilities in this war, and freedom for Mexico to expropriate American private oil holdings. To expect Russia to treat its immediate smaller neighbors with such scrupulous respect for their independence is quite probably expecting what Soviet Russia will not be ready to accord until it reaches a state of greater maturity.

That is the ideal. But it is to be remembered that Britain and America reached such a stage of mature tolerance for f smaller neighbors only in very recent times. There was the American bombardment of Vera Cruz in 1914, and the British suppression of the Irish "Rebellion" directly after the last war. And before those events were long periods when both countries treated their smaller neighbors with a high-handedness which is remembered now with some embarrassment in both.

It is to be fervently hoped that Soviet Russia will be more enlightened and more tolerant than Britain and America were thirty years ago. But in the view of the men who negotiated the Moscow agreement, a Russian attitude no worse than America's was toward Mexico in 1914 would not represent a failure of the Moscow agreement, but a promising beginning toward better things.

For example, according to the current Anglo-American concept of self-determination, the question of disposition of the disputed areas of Eastern Poland should be settled by a true plebiscite. To expect Russia to accept such a standard is almost certain to lead to disappointment. There may be a plebiscite, but it isn't likely to be a free plebiscite. Russia intends to have those areas, as America once intended to have Texas and California. The real test of Russian sincerity about the Moscow agreement will come over (a) its treatment of Poles in those areas who prefer to remain Poles, and (b) its attitude toward the balance of Poland. If the individuals are treated with humane consideration, and if Poland is given a real chance to become a vital, independent state, Moscow will have been implemented, in the view of its British and American drafters, to the limit of their expectations, if not to the umost limit of their farthest hopes.

Gaps in the Home Front

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

Whenever the lines are formed, those answering the call to service continue to respond alertly, ready to aid in whatever task may lie ahead. There is, despite the tragedy of it all, something inspiring in a uniform. There is inspiration also, and satisfaction as well in the knowledge that an essential service is rendered by those who do the spade work and make possible the adequate equipment of those who carry the war to the fortresses of the common enemy. But despite these it requires great courage, tireless endurance, and priceless sacrifice in actual accomplishment.

Martial music, inspiring speeches, tales of great adventure, the hum of scouting fighter planes, and deserved acclaim, seem to have made it easy to forget the need of guarding a vulnerable and neglected line of home defenses. The mesmeric influences of cruelties practiced and condoned, if not openly applauded, promise, unless intelligently combatted, to work havoc in the ambitions and thinking of the teen-age youth of both sexes in American towns and cities.

Newspapers considerately refrain from printing even the most alarming of the recurring stories. Only a few, comparatively, are written into the records of police departments. Truant officers avoid arrests and consequent publicity whenever possible. It is sought, apparently, to avoid, if this can be done, the too frequent exposure of racial prejudices and conflicts between imposed or accepted racial philosophies. The invisible line seems definite only when misunderstanding, passion, or ignorant prejudice inflames human weakness and mortal hatreds. In some homes, unhappily, as well as on street corners and playgrounds, there is instilled or discussed the propaganda of racial supremacy or racial inferiority. War seems to supply a false emphasis to these, an emphasis mistakenly assumed to justify actual violence.

In no previous war in which the people of the allied nations have taken part was it deemed necessary to teach the so-called arts of personal combat, long the especial attainments of the Japanese. Strangely enough, this seems to appeal to the fancy of the youth of today who seeks first a provocation, and then an opportunity for a display of his skill in combat. The influence is unavoidable, but its persuasive power can be counteracted if right effort is directed and applied in time. A generation of German boys and girls grew up under tutors who taught a philosophy of cruelty and hatred. It became contagious and controlling.

We in America, whether or not the signs are everywhere apparent, are in the way, at this present time, of condoning and, if not by negligence encouraging this unspoken and as yet unorganized teaching, in the homes, on the streets, and in the school yards, of this pagan interpretation of what has been flatteringly regarded as the art of warfare.

The time to offset and counteract this influence is here. Fortunately, the imagination of youth is as susceptible to good and healthy influences as it is to the gross and vicious.

And so here again is the opportunity—nay, the responsibility—of those who are ready to serve on the home front half as vigorously, but just as loyally and courageously, as the men and women who have donned uniforms in the armed services, or who toil around the clock in factories, mines, and mills. We are all agreed that it is not sought in communities and countries where war is abhorred to raise up, now or in the future, a generation of regimented goose-stepping boys, or youngsters whose ambition is to emulate the acts of Japanese bush-fighters.

We have not passed the corner of opportunity where responsibility awaits us. It is here, plainly marked and distinguishable. The time to organize the needed equipment and necessary force is now. It is not the responsibility of policemen, truant officers, or, primarily, of courts and judges. The men and women who enlist in the work must be inspired and guided by impulses more potent and more controlling than those directed by human law or false human philosophy. New communities of interest must be created. Into these there will be attracted, or directed, boys and girls as naturally responsive to good as they are to its opposite, as willing to learn the truth about themselves and their neighbors as they have been ready to believe a lie. The home front must be guarded by a new army of volunteers without guns.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1297-1299 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
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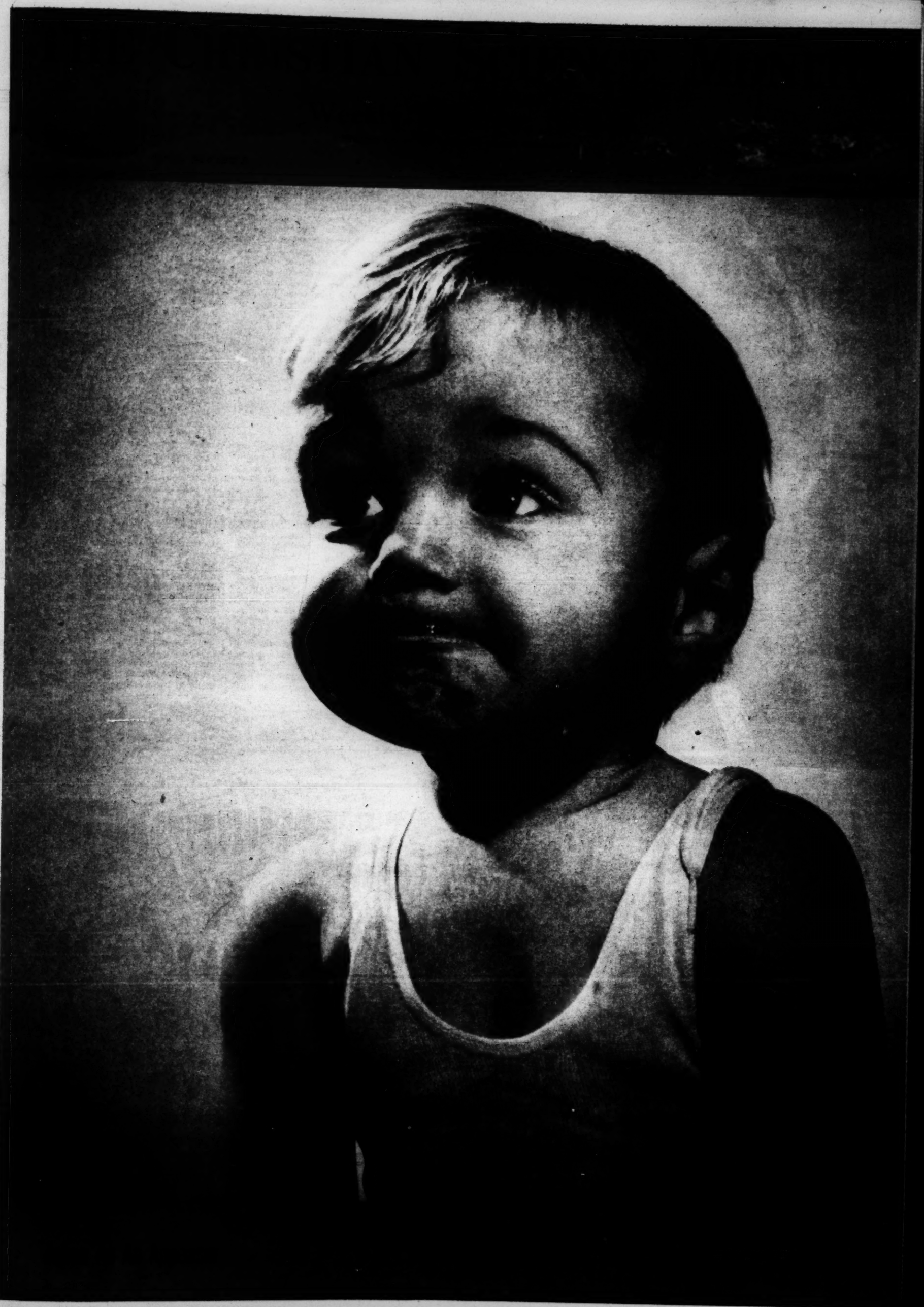
Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



What of Tomorrow's Merchant Marine?

By Frank J. Taylor
President
American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc.

IT IS AXIOMATIC that most of our wars throughout the centuries have been provoked by all manners of jealousy. They have stemmed from economic differences, political disturbances, and hope for territorial acquisition.

The American Merchant Marine Institute is at present considering the circumstances of our postwar shipping world. We are naturally contemplating it upon the basis that there are a great number of imponderables—such as the outcome of the war itself, the terms of peace which will be imposed upon the vanquished countries and the status of various merchant fleets throughout the world when the war ends.

There have been some assertions that the preponderance of our merchant fleet may "help lose the peace." The argument advanced by those critics is that we are not in a position to dominate world trade merely because we have the tonnage which has been built under the emergency program. It would be patent that there has been no postwar program advanced which would withstand the scrutiny of all people, but at the same time it is certain that great thought is being given to the policies which will obtain at the time of peace.

* * *

I think no one advances the idea that we should dominate world trade. We have projected no such ideas at any time. We do not at this moment set any positive figure for our position in world commerce. We recommend that the United States should have an equitable share of it.

We, as men responsible for steamship ownership, management, and operation, feel an essential obligation to our own nation. We should be quite amiss and impractical if we did not. We surely do not plan, however, to deny any other country its inherent right to world trade routes.

But, at the same time, we cannot ignore the fact that the United States will have a bigger fleet than all the rest of the world combined when the war ends.

What we will do with such a fleet does not depend upon history; it depends solely upon the same type of ingenuity, industry, and skill which were employed to build it. It is useless to cite the periodic collapse of the American merchant marine, such as when the Clipper ships and packet boats surrendered to steam. It is useless to note that we have had periodic slumps in our shipping history. We cannot go along with the theory that a man who slipped on the ice last Sunday is going to slip again next Sunday. He will be a much more cautious man next Sunday, and we will be a much more cautious maritime nation after this war.

The idealists advance the thought that we cannot afford to impose our tonnage to the extent that smaller nations might not be able to operate their fleets and prosper, or, that our domination of the oceans might well provoke another war. We certainly think the height of idealism has been reached if we gave lip service to the belief that other nations might be appeased or become less war-like just because we bottled up and retained a good portion of our merchant vessels.

It can be universally agreed that any vessels built in American shipyards by American workmen, paid for by American taxpayers, and operated by American companies would readily compete with the United States if disposed of under any plan to another national.

We probably will have 50,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant shipping at the end of this war. We recognize that it is a tremendous obligation to the people and to the country. We hold tenaciously to the idea that we are essentially a maritime nation and that shipping is our most vital industry—not only financially, but in international understanding.

* * *

The critics who suggest some distribution of our fleet throughout the world are engaged in subtle propaganda which always arises when this country builds a large merchant marine. They always utter the same cries that our building costs, our labor costs and our general costs of operation run far too high to meet any foreign competition.

They erroneously point out that steamship management needs high subsidies when, as a matter of fact, only 13 per cent of our ocean-going merchant fleet was under subsidy in June, 1941, when all subsidies were suspended. They miss the fact that foreign companies had more than 100 types of subsidies, apparent and concealed, at the time war broke out and that the bulk of all foreign shipping received some sort of Government grants.

It is quite true that economic differentials must be considered in a postwar world. Our standard of living is higher both ashore and afloat, but it is an inescapable fact that we are a shipbuilding nation and that there is no reason why we should not remain one. Likewise, it has long been our heritage to trade throughout the world, and by the same token we should continue to trade on a world scale—not in the meager, pathetic way which reduced our merchant fleet to 10,500,000 tons in 1941—but on a much broader scale than we have ever known.

It is also inescapable that every ton of shipping built during this war will be needed for setting aright the world and for resumption of normal trading. It is quite apparent that we can employ all that tonnage for the normal lifetime of the vessels and that we will have to continue building ships so that those which have survived the hazards of war will not become obsolete.

* * *

The more pessimistic people who point to the fact that only 10 per cent of our total national business in any recent year was foreign commerce might also remember that the figure ran into nearly $550,000,000. They might also anticipate that it will run much higher in postwar years, not only because of world rehabilitation, but because we were well on the way to expanding our trade routes when war interrupted, and we certainly will continue searching for new ones which will absorb a great amount of our tonnage.

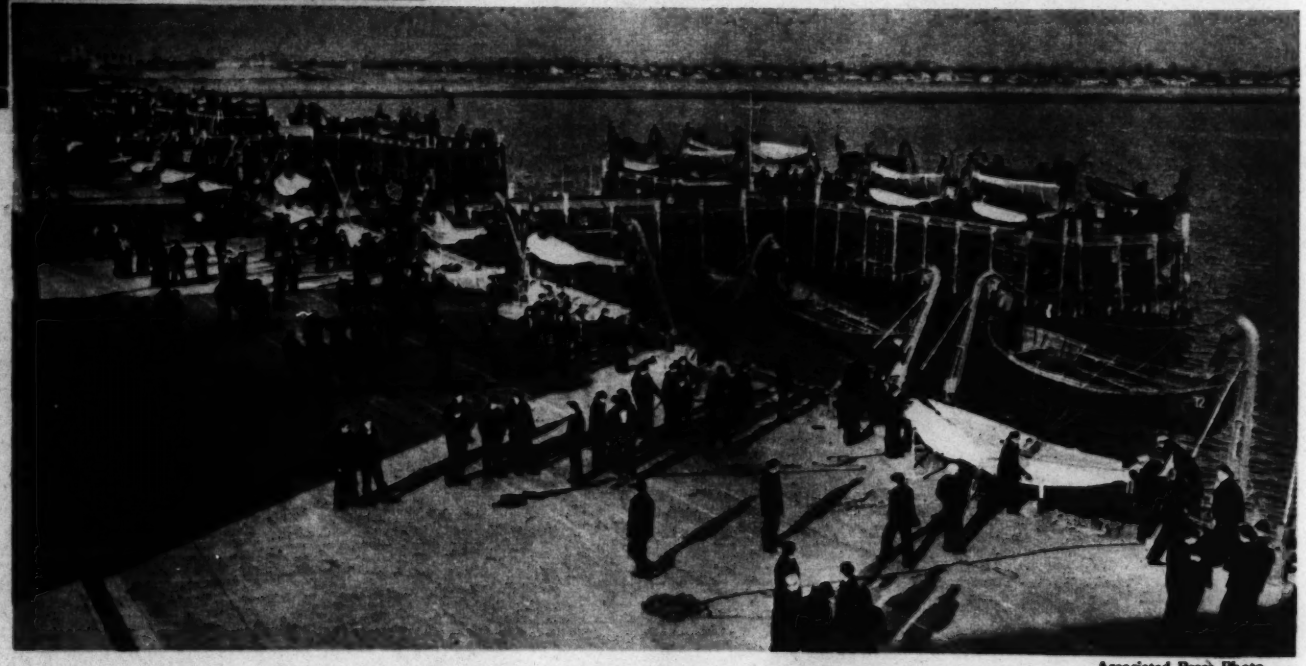
It is not idle to believe that we will extend our routes to all the ports once covered by the Clipper ships and to many more now opened up by our experience of war. It is also quite possible that we will engage in tramp and indirect shipping—sending our vessels out to trade between foreign ports, with no schedules for returning to this country at any time.

The major fault of American marine critics seems to lie in the fact that they anticipate a quick rise of foreign merchant fleets to compete with ours. Such a premise will not hold water. The European fleets have been effectively devastated, or at least they will be obsolete by the time the oceans are free once more. The European countries will be suffering from an extraordinary strain in their economy and industrial production. Their domestic problems will occupy them for many years, before they can even contemplate expansion into foreign trade.

While all the involvements which must follow a peace are being untangled, gradual readjustments will naturally be made in the world economic situation.

Out of the 50,000,000 tons of shipping which we will have, perhaps only 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 will be suitable for peacetime use. The remainder is either of a specialized type suited only to war purposes or otherwise impractical for operation.

Thus, we would have a merchant marine competent and able to carry 50 per cent of our commerce. I believe that we can and that we should operate such a fleet. And we will not do it by approaching the problem under an aura of pessimism which is so rampant in some quarters at the present moment.



Associated Press Photo

Upper: Launching of a War Cargo Carrier Which Will Become One of America's Merchant Fleet After Hostilities Cease. Lower: Sheepshead Bay Boat Training Basin, Brooklyn, Where 10,000 Apprentice Seamen of U. S. Maritime Service Can Receive Training at One Time

Japan as Appeaser

By Selden C. Menefee

PAPER CONCESSIONS . . . CASH . . . CAPTURED LANDS . . . "INDEPENDENCE"—THEN THE PUPPETEER PULLS THE STRINGS

THE JAPANESE have given a new meaning to the word appeasement. They have adopted a policy of "appeasing" the hostile people of Occupied Asia by granting them paper concessions. It is a technique shrewdly calculated to win over sections of the people, while undermining white prestige and making it more difficult for the United Nations to return to Southeast Asia.

Manipulation of native puppets by the Japanese is nothing new. Prince Gin Ri of Korea, Henry Pu Yi of the Manchu dynasty, and more recently Wang Ching-wei, head of the Japanese-dominated Nanking Government, have all been used in an attempt to rally support among conquered peoples. But the present political campaign in China and Southeast Asia goes far beyond these earlier experiments. The Japanese learned a lesson at Nanking; that cruelty did not pay.

The new emphasis on a "strategy of appeasement" started at the time of the British drive toward Akyab in Burma late last year. At that time the Japanese promised Burma "independence," apparently as a gesture to rally the Burmese against the British. They found that this promise made such effective propaganda, not only in Burma but in other occupied territories as well, that they have been developing the same theme in other parts of Asia ever since.

Japan's "appeasement" of conquered peoples is graded largely in accordance with the strength of nationalist feelings in various countries, although considerations of military strategy also play their part. Thailand, as a sovereign state of some 700 years' standing, was officially handed a part of French Indo-China last year. But there was subsequently plenty of evidence in the complaining tone of Bangkok radio broadcasts that the Thai people were most unhappy about their position as leading collaborators with Japan. To rally the support of the Thai people for the government, therefore, Japan handed Thailand two Shan states of Northern Burma and four native states in Northern Malaya.

She has thus given Thailand a vested interest in continued Japanese hegemony in Southeast Asia. She has forced the Thais to lean more heavily on Japan, in self-defense against possible reprisals by the French, Burmese and British in the future. And she has placed on Thailand's shoulders the responsibility for policing large occupied areas, releasing Japanese troops for action elsewhere.

The climax of Japan's new political strategy was the granting of nominal independence to Burma on Aug. 1. The new government, according to FCC radio monitoring reports, is based on the Dobama-Synyetha League, a single-party setup modeled after Japan's totalitarian Imperial Rule Assistance Association. The Burmese "Declaration of Independence" pledges that Burma "will eternally keep the great contribution of Japan for Burma in their mind," and will be "one of the members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." Burma is bound to Japan by a military alliance, and declared war against Britain and America as soon as the new state was announced. Japanese troops continue to police Burma, Japanese Ambassador Renzo Sawada "advises" the Burmese Foreign Minister on the selection of personnel for the new regime, and the Japanese Southern Development Bank furnishes funds for the Burmese Government.

Despite this obvious puppeteering, Japan's propaganda, almost unchallenged by our distant shortwave transmitters, must have a great effect.

The Japanese are using their Burma policy, plus military threats, to exert pressure on India. Rash Behari Bose, a little-known Indian who had been living in Japan for 28 years, threatened to invade India last summer with an army of 30,000 Indians recruited in Hong Kong, Singapore, and Malaya. Thereafter the threats subsided, until Berlin's Subhas Chandra Bose arrived in Japan early this summer. Chandra Bose supplanted his lesser-known namesake (who is no relation) as Japan's leading Indian puppet. Once President of the All-India Congress, he still has some following in Bengal, his home state. Now threats of invasion by a new "Indian National Army" of 300,000 soldiers, to be based in Burma, are being heard.

Bose himself told an Indian rally at Singapore on Aug. 15 that the "invasion of India" would take place within two months. But Oct. 15 came and went, and instead of attacking India the puppet leader admitted that it might be another year before his troops would be prepared to move. Meanwhile, he made effective propaganda by offering the famine-stricken Indians of Bengal province 100,000 tons of the rice that is rotting in Burma's warehouses—if the British would let him deliver it. On Oct. 20 Bose announced the formation of an "Azad Hind" (Free India) government at Singapore, with himself as Prime Minister.

On Oct. 14 the Philippines were granted their "independence" with great fanfare—the same brand of "independence" as Manchuria and Burma have. Jose Laurel, a Filipino politician and former Supreme Court Justice who was injured by a would-be assassin's bullet in June, was chosen to head the new puppet government. Jorge Vargas, former mayor of Manila, was named Filipino Ambassador to Tokyo. Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, who never let up in his opposition to Americans, has herded veterans of the Philippine Revolution into the Kalibapi, Filipino counterpart of Japan's IRAA. Guerrilla resistance continues even on Luzon Island, but Japanese promises and the defection of Aguinaldo and other leaders must have some effect on the morale of the Filipinos.

The Netherlands East Indies had a weak nationalist movement, mainly because of the Dutch colonial policy of benevolent economic paternalism and cultural and racial tolerance. Therefore the Japanese have made few concessions there, and have scarcely mentioned "independence" for the Indies. Indonesian mayors have been appointed in some cities, and in Java, where political consciousness is highest, the Japanese claim to have granted the Indonesians "participation in political affairs." Regional councils and a central council, all dominated by Japanese appointees, have been set up. Only 18 out of 43 members of the central council were elected, and these only by a handful of voters.

In Malaya, where there was virtually no prewar nationalist movement, and in primitive British North Borneo the Japanese have announced that they plan to appoint "advisory councils" of native leaders. Elections are not even mentioned. And in Indo-China, where the Vichy French are relied on to put down disorders, it is interesting to note that the Japanese have made no commitments to the native population.

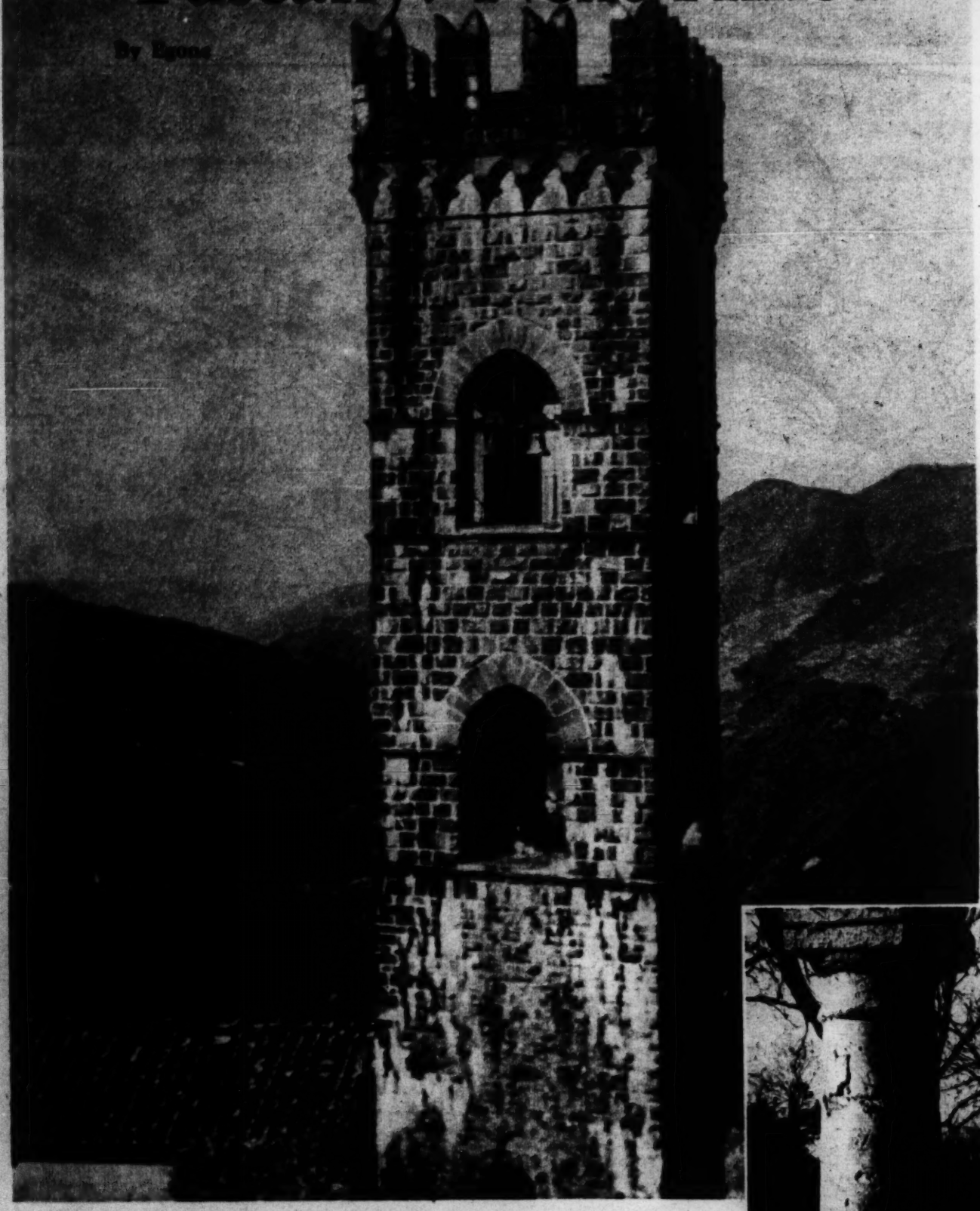
China remains Japan's greatest problem, for here 1,000,000 Japanese troops have been immobilized. Japan has made an attempt to bolster the prestige of Wang Ching-wei by the abandonment of extra-territorial rights in Shanghai. Threats of new offensives are now alternated with peace feelers offering to withdraw from Chinese territory south of the Great Wall if Free China will agree to cast her lot with "Greater East Asia," according to Chungking sources.

In China, the abandonment of extra-territorial rights by Britain and America was a constructive move; but it was not enough.

Only by combining political and military warfare can we sweep the Japanese from China and Southeast Asia at a minimum cost in lives.

Tuscany: Next Allied Hurdle?

By Egone



PEALS OF WARNING RING OUT AGAIN OVER THE TUSCAN COUNTRYSIDE

THE MOUNTAIN RANGES of Tuscany lie athwart the Allied path northward in Italy. After Rome and the Tiber, they are the next great mass of the Apennines to be passed around or through.

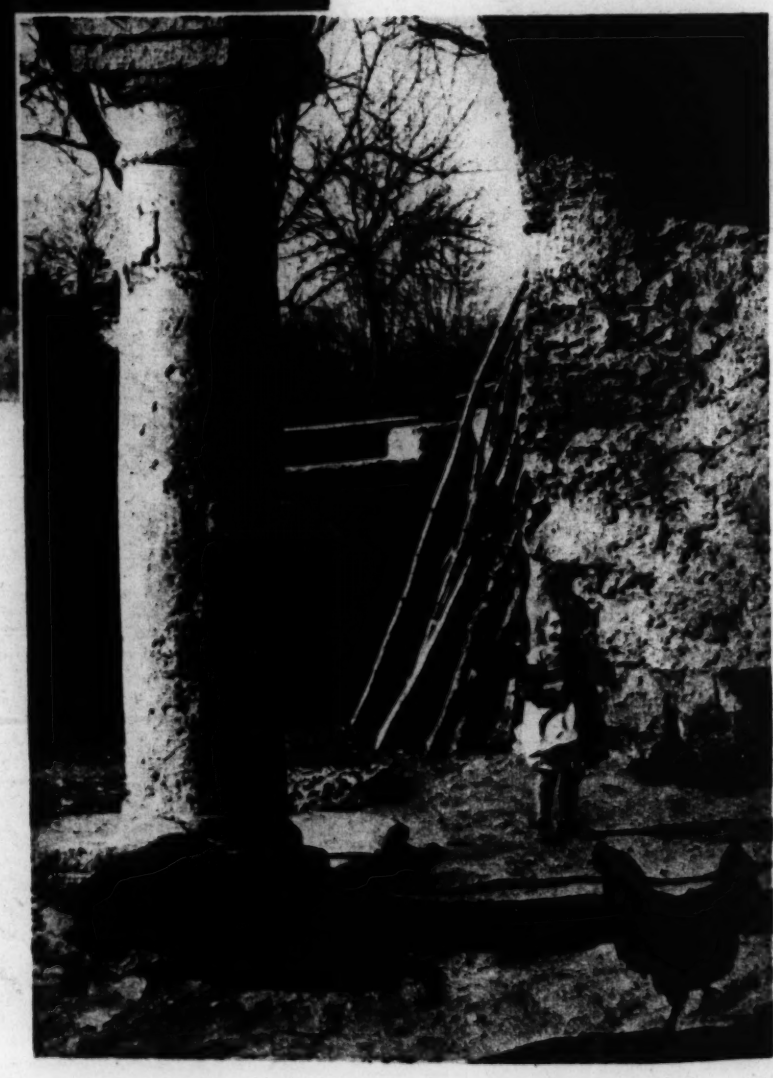
The mountains themselves are stern and hostile. But the valleys and the people are friendly to any army of liberty. For centuries the common people of the hill towns have gone down to the valley floor with the first rays of the sun, and, when the plowing was done, climbed out of the gathering mist to their tiny hilltop fortresses. If a tyrant came to interefere with this spontaneous routine, they bided their time and overthrew him.

"A Tuscan and of the people," says Carducci of one of the greatest of these, back in the eleventh century. He towered in history "like one of the Cyclopean walls of the Etruscan cities near which he was born; in the shock of the encounter with him, the German halberds shivered into splinters; and the wrath of the Salic Emperor foamed in impotence at his feet."

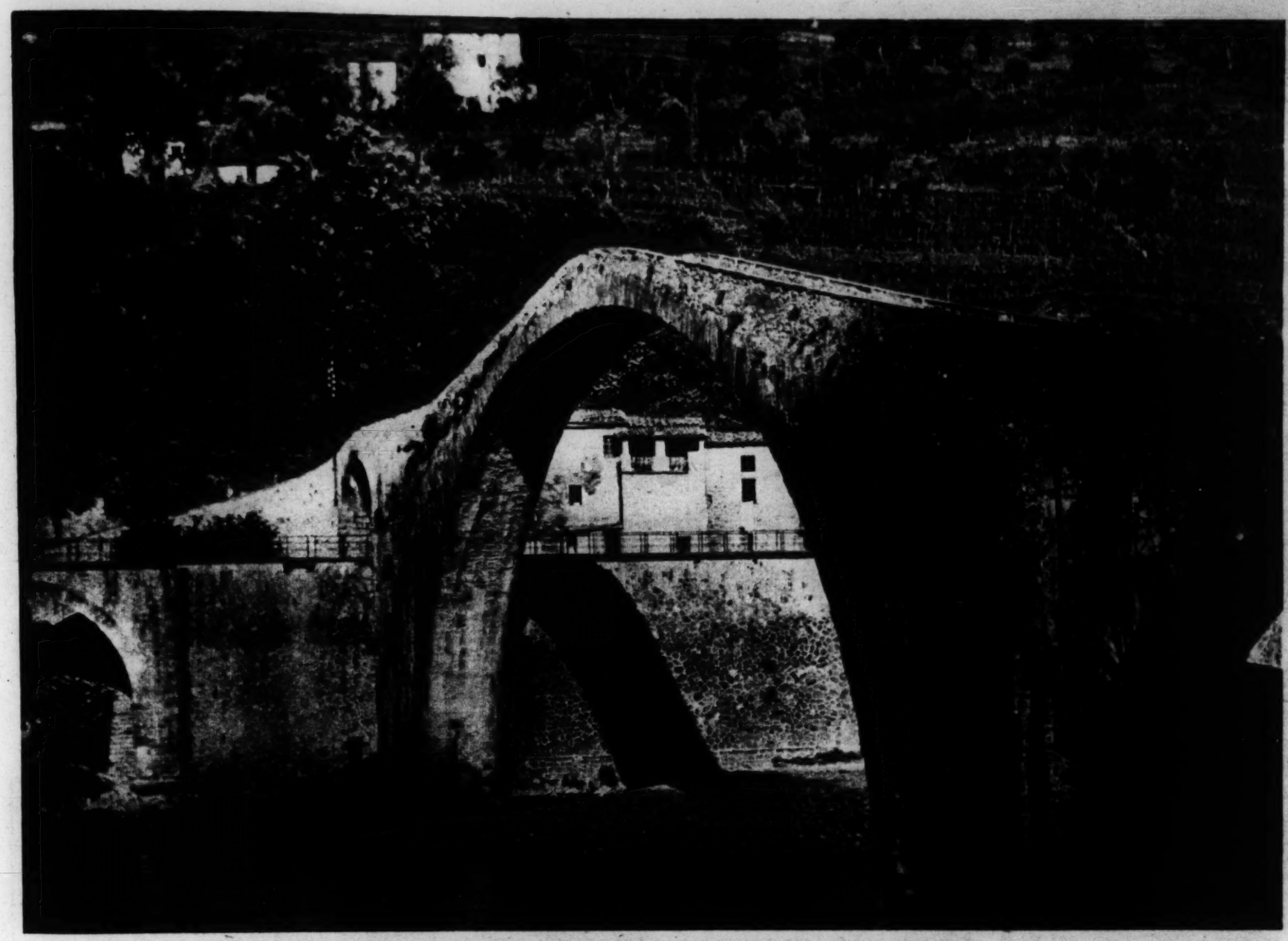
Five centuries later, Boccaccio spoke out of this same deep Tuscan yearning for freedom—the anti-Fascism of his day: "Shall I call the tyrant a King or a prince, and obey him loyally as my lord? No; for he is the enemy of the commonwealth. . . ." And then came the very text of guerrilla resistance, the ancestor of what the Germans must be finding in Tuscany today: "Against him I may use arms, conspiracies, spies, ambushes and fraud. To do so is my sacred duty!"

It is a paradox that the mountains were once laid down in quiet seabeds. Most of them are limestone and sandstone, layers of silt and clay formed in some prehistoric greater Mediterranean. The earth's crust buckled and folded, and threw them up into ranges as high as 1,800 to 2,000 meters, with some volcanic cones later forcing their way through. The highest elevation is Mt. Prado, 2,064 meters. The passes themselves are also high, running from the old Roman route through the Futa Pass at 903 meters to the Foce delle Radoco at 1,528 meters.

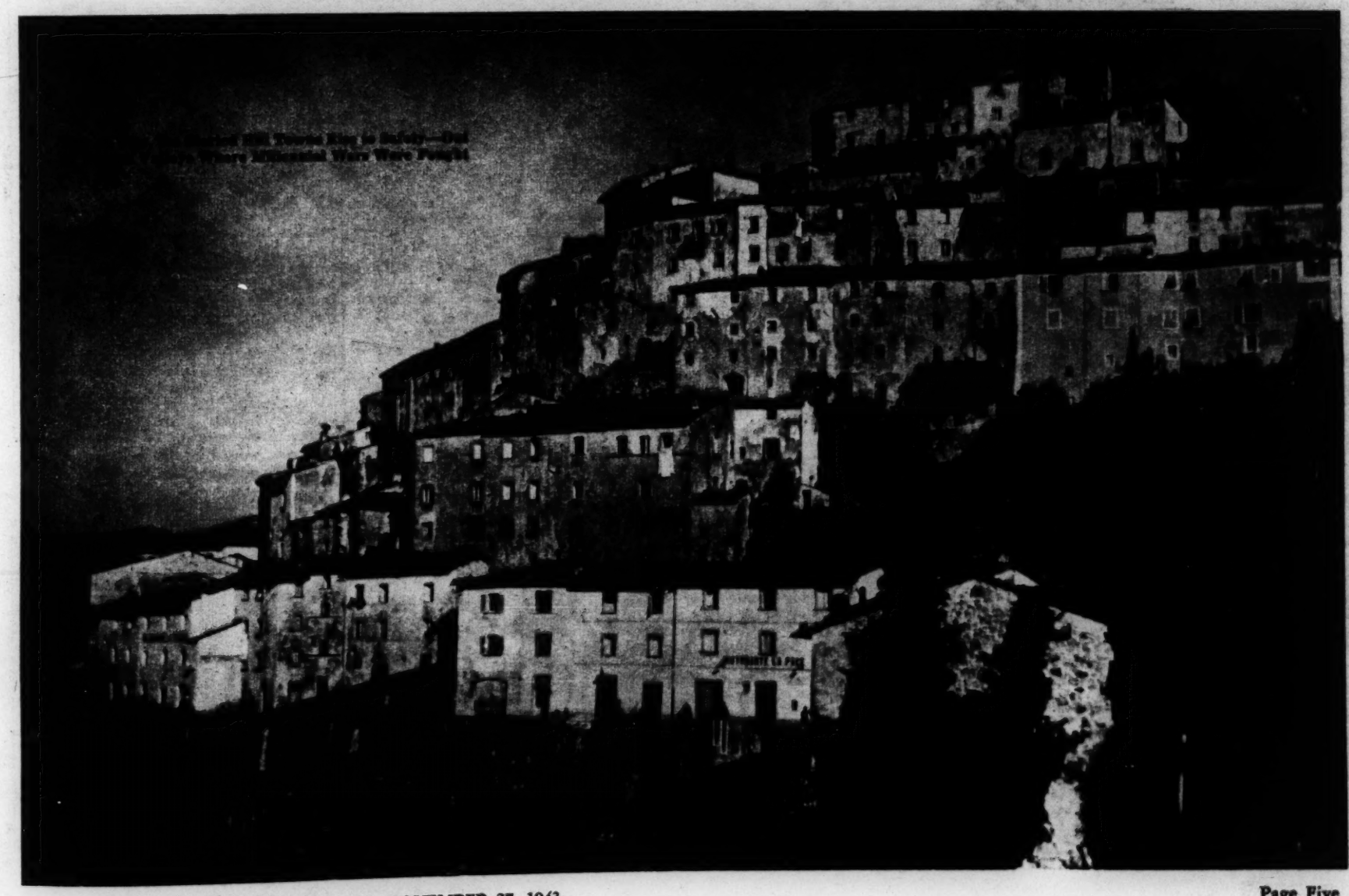
STUBBORN TERRAIN—AT CARRARA, FAMOUS FOR MARBLE



ANCIENT STONES HAVE ALSO THEIR YOUTH. . . .

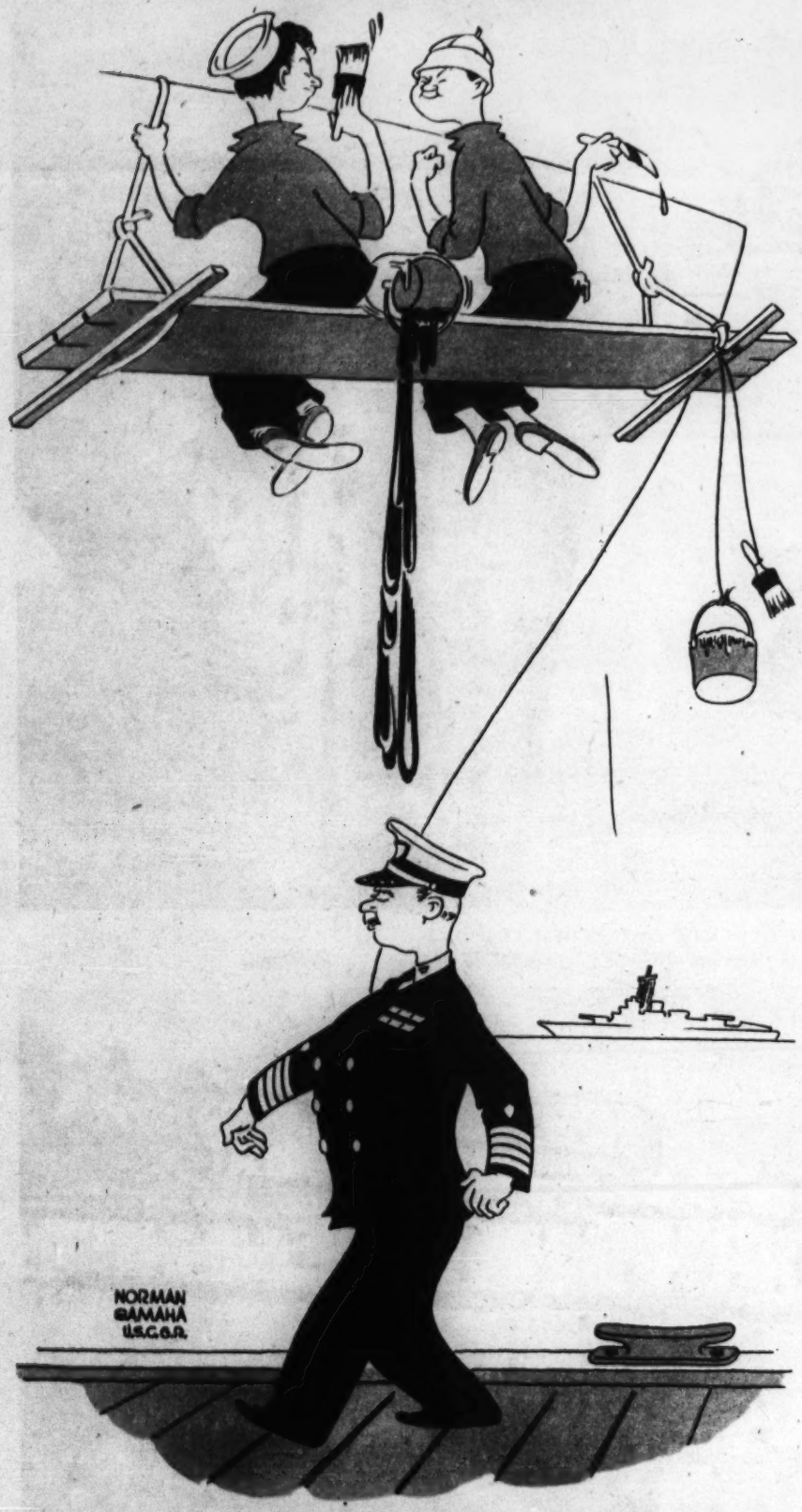


SUCH WONDERS OF SIMPLICITY ARE THE GLORY OF ITALY'S HILL COUNTRY
The Common Man Usually Had an Artistic Taste So Perfect, So in Harmony With the Countryside, as to Confound the Erudite



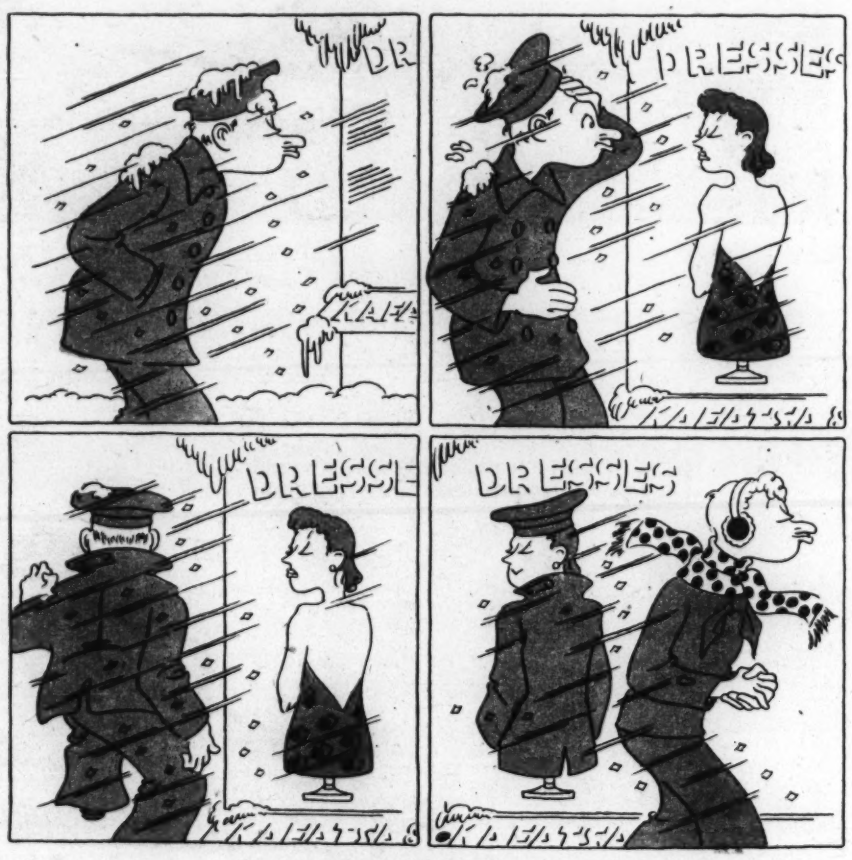
Fun of the Forces

By Norman Samaha of the
United States Coast Guard Reserve

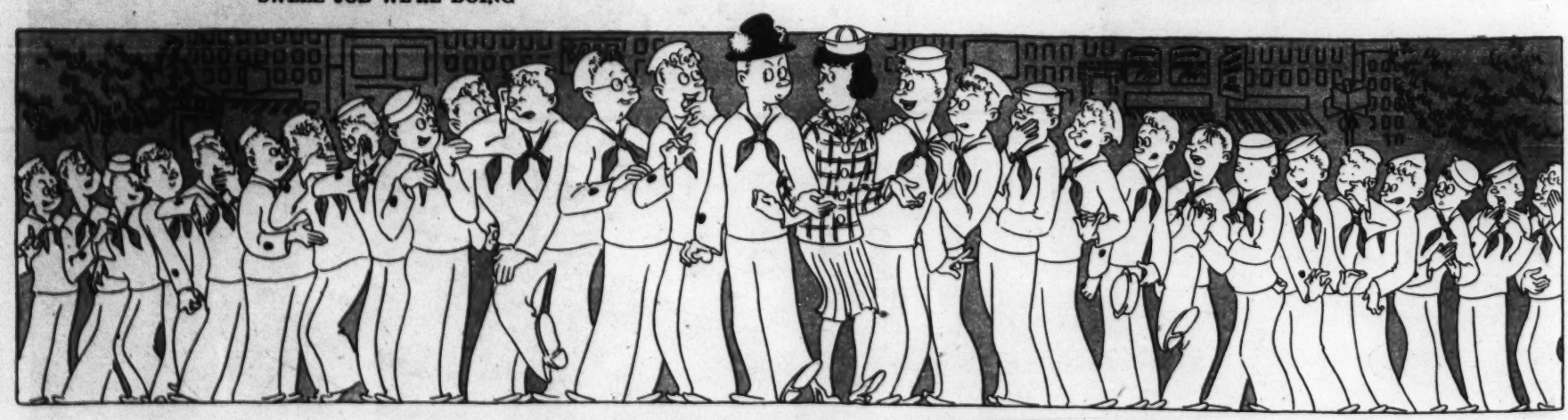


"BOY! WE'LL SURELY GET PROMOTED WHEN THE CAPTAIN SEES THE SWELL JOB WE'RE DOING"

"SAY, PAL! WHAT ACTION IN THIS BOOK!"



COAST GUARD KNOWS ITS SEASONS!



"WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE IS SO FUNNY ABOUT US? . . . WHAT MAKES THEM GIGGLE?"

The "Let's Pretenders"

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

ANITA MAGEE AT "SWEET 16"

John Robert Powers; Roy Pinney Photos

THEY'RE PHOTOGENIC AND, ABOVE ALL, CAN TAKE DIRECTIONS

BERYL MAGEE—SHE'S 14

DONALD DEVLIN

"CHILD MODELS!" They deserve a better name. The "Let's Pretenders" would be far more descriptive of their varied rôles. These are the youngsters who give advertising a lilt, whose flashing smiles and freckles, tousled hair and dimples beam at us from the pages of magazines, and make life brighter for their very spontaneity and vividness. From the time they kick off the covers in their cribs and reach out to the world with their determined little fists until they are ready for college, these youngsters of the "model" world pretend for all they're worth. Sometimes they must be saucy, so they're saucy with a vengeance.

Another advertiser prefers a baby who is irresistible when he cries—so the baby cries, if he's an A-1 model. They can be eager, happy, spunky, or fighting mad—all to order. They pretend for all they're worth. Besides, they're paid for it. Which in itself carries a kind of fairy-tale compensation to childhood.

Latest and most potent rôle of the child models has been their work for the posters in the Third War Loan, put out by the United States Treasury Department. Owen Murphy, Jr., at seven months a super salesman for Uncle Sam, glares at the world with a terrifying determination, demanding, "What d'ya mean—you ain't gonna buy no bonds!"

Taking quite another approach, the usually twinkling Irish eyes of Donald Devlin fill up with tears, as he poses for the child of a soldier who will never return. About his neck is suspended his daddy's decoration for valor. Donald's mother, a small, brisk woman with lively eyes and friendliness as spontaneous as Donald's own, came into the John Robert Powers model agency just as I talked with Mr. Powers about his juvenile models. She needed little urging to express herself on the subject of her two boys who are stars in the model business.

* * *

"There he is," she said enthusiastically, taking me over to the bulletin board, where the Third War Loan poster of Donald had just been thumbtacked proudly. "He made his first speech last night selling war bonds in Brooklyn. I'm that pleased with him," she beamed. "In some ways his work as a model gives him advantages he could have in no other way. Fancy his making an impromptu speech, now, and before a large audience, and he wasn't the least afraid. Think what this is going to mean to him when he grows up. It surely gives him ideas. At the moment he's going to be a marine photographer. He's eight now, but both he and his brother have been working as models after school and on Saturdays for years. Their schooling has not been interfered with, nor have they been kept back in any way. In fact," Mrs. Devlin declared, "in some ways I think it gives them a broader education than just going to school could ever offer. They earn about $5 an hour, and, knowing that they are contributing to their own education, they put all they have into the work."

Enthusiasm is, of course, the secret of the success involved in juvenile modeling. But the children are earning for themselves, and the majority of parents save this money to forward their education. In the end, it amounts to quite a tidy sum.

John Powers has about 75 youngsters registered as models with his agency. But it is a very fluctuating list, for children change so rapidly. Besides, not all the darlings with soft ways and appealing eyes, precious though they be, may enter this enchanted model world of "Let's Pretend" and make money with their smiles. John Powers finds that not one child in 2,000 has the qualifications to model. So don't descend upon him someday with the children. If you have any ideas in this direction, he advises having a few good snapshots taken, and sending them to him for observation. Photogenic possibilities are essential, but even this asset fades into insignificance beside the ability to take direction. A child must be instant in this quality, as well as being able to act a part without appearing to act. Some children are wonderful at this. Others never find out what it really is all about.

Another hint that Mr. Powers advances is that it is difficult to discover a child's possibilities in this regard until he has worked with him in the studio, and the results have been tested and examined by experts.

* * *

Children are registered as to size, height, weight, age, eyes, hair, shoe size and dress length. Generally, too, the record contains such a special notation as, "Can stand alone and walk alone at eight months." However, when children change overnight, as they do when they begin to lose their baby teeth, they have to be classified all over again. Our modern models meet this emergency by being rushed to the dentist, who forthwith makes them a set of false teeth to carry on with, particularly if they happen to be starring in some advertising campaign that must be brought to a successful conclusion. Three teeth to a plate is the average. All this is high adventure for any three-year-old.

Newspapers, magazines, display cards, breakfast-food packages are a constant market for children who can model for advertisers. Frequently, too, those who have been effective in this line move on into radio, and to the greater remuneration which goes with broadcasting. Some of the girls who begin their careers as babies go right on until they are ready for college, when, as Mr. Powers points out, "they graduate into the 'elderly class.'"

Each one gets his first job apparently in his own way. Anita and Beryl Magee happened to go with their mother to the office of McCall's Magazine one day. Someone there with a canny eye saw them, and before they left the two little girls had been signed up to model as "sister dresses." That was when they were four and six. Now they are 14 and 16, and have been used on almost every magazine cover in the country. Their mother says they all thought it was terribly funny at first, but after nine years they've come to realize what a versatile career it affords them. One of the girls is ready for college now, but when she has finished there she plans to continue on her way as a model. Both girls have been given awards by the New York Art Directors Club as the most beautiful children in advertising. The awards were made at different times, and the jury did not even know that they were sisters. Being "model" children has its compensations.

WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT, SHE HAS FALSE TEETH!

Where British Tars Forget War

By Everett M. Smith

ABOARD H. M. S. CONNECTICUT—There's little about this trim white cottage, moored at No. 9 Novelty Lane in the peaceful little river town of Essex, Connecticut, to suggest a British warship.

To be sure, there are generally a few English Navy men in the vicinity. And there's a neat shield "forward" bearing the "vessel's" name, and a British white ensign flying "aft." But, there the similarity ends.

However, to more than a thousand of His Majesty's Navy men it has become "a home away from home." And the list is growing. It's a haven of rest, a place where the war is all but forgotten.

Actually, it is the home of Mrs. Mary Starr—"Mary" to the hundreds of young British tars who have stopped off there for a spot of tea, a meal, an overnight stay between snowy white sheets—even an entire fortnight's leave.

Mrs. Starr was visiting in Boston shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor. Two British vessels were in for repairs, with hundreds of men aboard who might have obtained short leaves had they places to go. Regulations permitted leaves only for those who had names and addresses of friends in America who might take them in.

One lonely member of the crew was invited to spend a few days with Mrs. Starr at her home in the Nutmeg State. And it was on his suggestion, at the conclusion of the visit, that she decided to open her place to English Navy men who had no other place to go in America.

Since then, Union Jack Clubs in many Eastern cities have sent hundreds of British seamen to Essex, where they have found their way down the shady lane to the cozy hospitality of H. M. S. Connecticut.

They did not always arrive singly or in pairs. A crew of 34 from a sunken vessel arrived one February night; another group included 75 men who had been torpedoed. One youngster has made at least 20 visits, and a torpedoed seaman was a convalescent guest for seven weeks. One entire crew remained in Essex for 22 days.

Of course, living quarters become crowded and jammed many times, with guests frequently sleeping on the "decks." But, on such occasions, kindly neighbors in Essex and friends in near-by towns have come to the rescue and provided comfortable sleeping quarters.

Regulations require that the train fare to Essex must be provided by the seaman. But, once he arrives, there's no further expense. Here again, kindly friends have volunteered, and a tidy card index today lists some 1,500 items which have been sent from near and far to help out in these days of ration coupons.

Each donation is carefully recorded. A dozen eggs from one; five pounds of sugar from another; a slab of bacon, tins of soup, bars of chocolate, boxes of crackers and cookies, toothpaste, books —even warm clothing, slippers, shoes, shirts, and pajamas.

"The extra clothes save their uniforms while here, and the boys like to slip into more comfortable rigs," said Mrs. Starr. "A country house and quiet and food, and the companionship of other friends, work miracles in making men forget the terrible battle of the Atlantic," she added.

"One young lad said to me, 'Mary, is there a war going on?' I told him that, unfortunately, there was, but that it was a long way from Essex, and he added, 'I've lost all feeling of the war here.'"

During the past summer, the boys have had many opportunities to go swimming, and frequently gay picnics have been arranged. Girls, invited from private homes, help entertain the seamen, often providing much of the picnic food.

On the after deck—the back porch—one often finds the "Lambeth Walk" in full swing to the strains of a phonograph. Picnic tables are loaded with all sorts of tempting eatables. Watermelon was a bit new to some of the lads—"something like our marrow," commented one as he gingerly prepared to take his first bite.

Inside, others listen to the "wireless" or read magazines. Some welcome the opportunity merely to loll around as they recuperate from harsh but not-to-be-talked-of experiences on the high seas. One young petty officer brought along his accordion. Seated at the piano, Mrs. Starr often accompanies the merry group as they sing the tunes so well known on both sides of the water.

"Since officers usually have more money and clubs at their disposal, I try as far as possible to get plain seamen to come to Essex for a bit of relaxation," said Mrs. Starr. "Here, the most homesick men gain heart at the sight of three eggs and a rasher of bacon on their plate. No sailor comes here and remains hungry," she added.

Mrs. Starr's philosophy is simple: "When I think that a single bomb could demolish this whole house," she says, "I'd rather have the carpets and furniture all worn out by the boys. Mine is an all-out effort to build up American-British unity and understanding."

While her English guests are most grateful for the peace and tranquillity of the Starr cottage, it's the letters they write after leaving, and especially the letters Mrs. Starr receives from the parents, families, and wives of the men who have stayed with her, that mean the most.

"I could shout my thanks to you good people in America for your kindness to our boys," wrote one.

British officialdom also has recognized the fine work being done here. Admiral Wilfred French, Washington, D. C., in charge of British ratings, has sent a letter of commendation and gratitude. Mrs. Starr also has been publicly thanked in the British House of Commons for her hospitality, and the British Broadcasting Corporation once asked permission to dedicate a special program to her.

Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, H. V. Alexander, in a letter to Mrs. Starr aboard H. M. S. Connecticut, said in part, "I feel I must write to you personally to thank you for your great kindness to our sailors. I know these gallant fellows appreciate what you are doing for them and your great work will do more than anything else to promote lasting friendship between our two nations."

Another singular and high tribute came from Malta—a white ensign, a special naval flag flown from the topmost mast of British vessels. This white ensign is the only one in the world that flies from a shore station, and the privilege and honor of this distinction belong alone to Mrs. Mary Starr—Skipper "Mary" of H. M. S. Connecticut.

Royal Navy Sailors Enjoy a Wienie Roast With American Girls as Hostesses. Top: "It's the Letters They Write" That Mean the Most to Mrs. Starr. Center: "There's a Neat Shield 'Forward' Bearing the 'Vessel's' Name." Bottom: Watermelon—a Delicious Novelty—Something to Tell About Overseas

Peace Plans—A Soldier's View

By Major-General Sherman Miles

THE AMERICAN soldier and sailor, it seems to me, are in a sense professional pacifists. Washington's farewell admonition was "to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, always on a respectably defensive posture." And so our armed forces have been maintained for two primary purposes: first, to deter by their potential power any nation that might otherwise attack us; and second, if war came, by their kinetic strength to restore peace expeditiously. These two purposes, you will note, are pacific, not militaristic.

So it may be that the men of the armed services can be of some use in resolving the problem of peace. We have always played a lone hand, or at least persuaded ourselves of self-sufficiency. But the price is high—too high, I think, for a democracy—and the risk too great. Not a single soul in this room will outlive the direct effect and burden of the war we wage today. Our victory is even now forming in the far reaches of the world. But even if it be absolute, which it will be; even if it be soon achieved, which it will not be, it will be a Pyrrhic victory. One more such, and we are undone. Civilization as we know it, any way of life we consider tolerable today, simply could not withstand the disintegration of another such world war. Militarism has become progressively shattering as the Industrial Revolution has poured tool after tool and weapon after weapon into the cauldron

U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo and U. S. Marine Corps Photo Through Harris & Ewing

MAJ. GEN. SHERMAN MILES, COMMANDING GENERAL, FIRST SERVICE COMMAND

UNITED STATES MARINE IN FOXHOLE ON GUADALCANAL—HIS THOUGHTS ARE OF HOME AND THE PEACE HE'S FIGHTING FOR

of war, raising the cost in human energy, wealth, and lives in geometrical progression.

We must come to collective security. The decision, in embryo at least, is in the making today. I am not advocating any particular system for the preservation of peace by international co-operation. But clearly military force is implied in the problem, since all agreements and persuasions have failed so dismally in the past 20 years. Let us, therefore, look at certain military aspects of the problem.

Collective security can be built on one of two general principles. First, the suppression of war by international action taken after the overt act. That was the principle on which the Covenant of Versailles was based. Certain sanctions or repressive measures were to be taken against the nation breaking the peace of the world, but only after the Council of the League had agreed that that peace had been broken and that sanctions must be applied. The second principle is that of applying sanctions long before the overt act, for the purpose of preventing the accumulation of military power and reserves with which a nation could break the peace.

I recognize fully the political difficulties involved. We did not accept the first principle 20 years ago. The second principle would exact an even greater political commitment. We should have to agree to act for the preservation of the world's peace long before that peace or we ourselves were directly threatened. Within our own country and those with which we collaborate there would have to be established and maintained political will and integrity of the first order. Without singleness of purpose and timely action, the principle would fail. But these matters lie beyond my province. I can consider only the military side of the question.

So far as wars of conquest are concerned, those great disruptive conflicts which necessarily involve this closely interlocked world, there is a vast military difference between the two principles of collective security. The difference lies in whether or not a people who may be bent on conquest are permitted to accumulate, unhampered, the military power they require for conquest. Modern war is so insatiable that conquest on any considerable scale is out of the question unless it be predicated on such an accumulation. The great reserves, by means of which alone a nation has any prospect of sustained military operations, must be built up through years of labor. That the Axis powers did in the decade before this war. Those essential reserves are so vast that only a part of them can be accumulated in secret. That is why we knew what the Axis powers were doing in that fatal decade. The reserves are therefore both the sine qua non of successful conquest and its clear danger sign. They are in truth the Achilles heel of militarism. Prevent their accumulation and you take the heart out of war, for you make conquest impossible.

On the other hand, how difficult it is to suppress war if action can be taken only after the overt act. Let the would-be conqueror, the disrupter of the world's peace, accumulate, openly for the most part, the reserves he needs; give him his choice of time and place; let him spring the psychological surprise of war, which is always effective on complacent people, and the restoration of peace is indeed a gigantic task. That we see clearly today.

These are some of the military factors you should consider when you are deciding what form of collective security you want. Will you have a security (if you can get it) based on preventing conquest, or one which must ultimately depend on crushing the conqueror, as we are doing today? Whichever system you choose, you should make your armed forces commensurate with the military task that system imposes. You must pay for those armed forces. They will not be cheap in any case. You will not wish to pay more than is required, nor will you wish to risk your fate on inadequate or ineffective forces. Again, the military questions involved depend largely on which of the two broad principles of collective security you adopt. You will need quite different forces, both in kind and in measure, in the two cases.

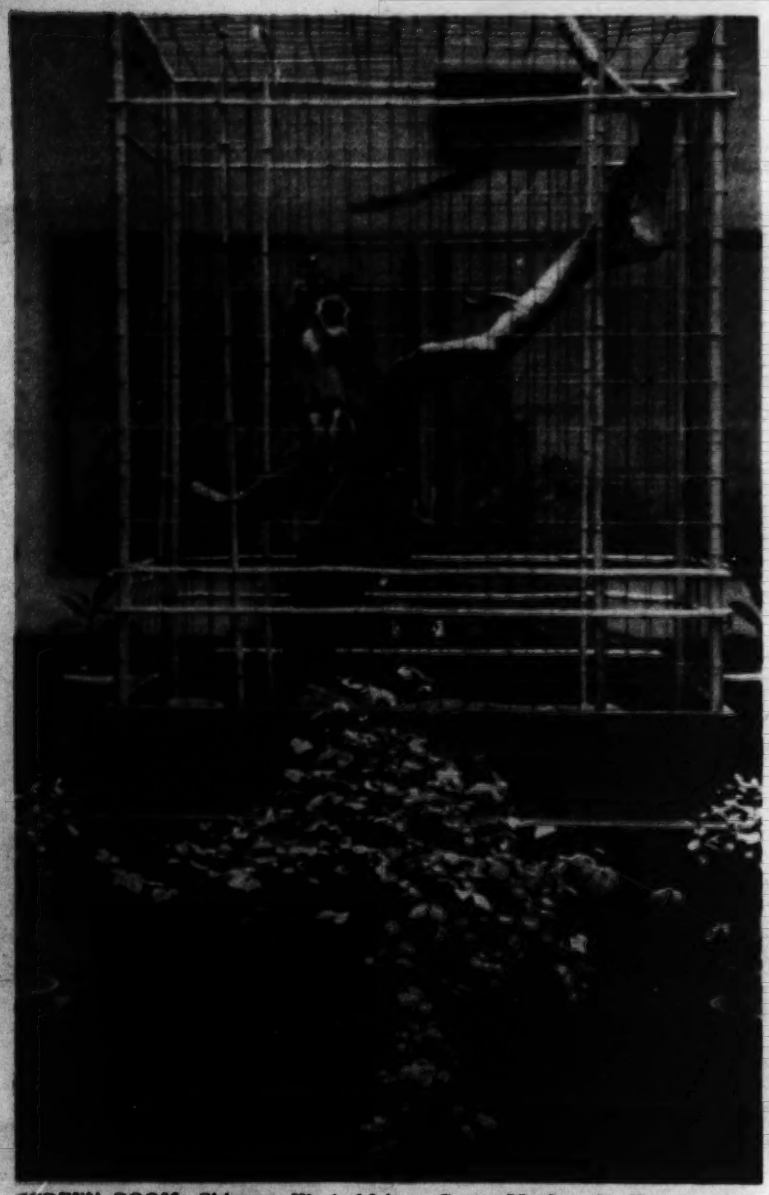
Consider first collective security based on the employment of sanctions only after the overt act. You must then be prepared to deal with a recalcitrant people who have committed the overt act at their own time and place and after they are assured that they have sufficient accumulated power behind them. Your sanction will be full-scale war, as it is today. You will need great defensive force immediately available, lest you be overcome in the first rush of the conqueror, backed by potentially great offensive force to overcome his initiative and finally to crush him. And the more potential your offensive force, the longer and more costly will your war be.

If, on the other hand, you adopt a system of collective security based on the prevention of a great accumulation of military power in the hands of any people, you should build your armed forces on quite different lines. The people against whom you will apply your sanctions in this case will not have been given the initiative of time and place. They will not be ready to put the issue to the sword. Your armed forces, and those of your associates in collective security, should be able to exert promptly military pressure on the transportation systems by which war reserves are accumulated, and transportation is becoming more and more the nerve ganglia of national life. It would appear, therefore, that if you act in time, you could gain your end largely, if not wholly, through the use of air and sea power, based on strategic points about the world. You would need ground forces only sufficient to cover those bases and your industrial resources. Military sanctions so imposed should bring to book any potential recalcitrant people.

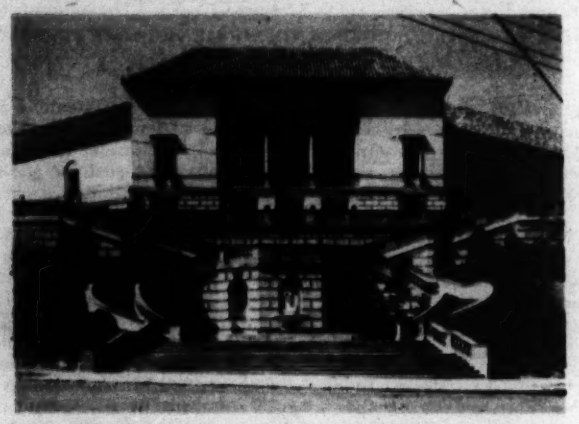
What I am saying, in sum, is simply that the great decisions on the preservation of peace should be thought through to the end. I am suggesting that the military side of the problem should be made consonant in your thinking with the political side. Armed forces are becoming, year by year, more expensive and more necessary. That necessity should be weighed with what you propose to do with them.

There is, for example, the question much discussed today, of universal military service in time of peace. All forces, air, sea, and land, would be potentially

(Continued on page 12)



SCREEN ROOM: Skipper, West African Green Monkey in Her Carefully Designed Bamboo Cage, Is a Friendly Little Animal



DAYTON ART INSTITUTE: A Cultural Focal Point in the City

IN THE SPACIOUS GARDENS: Louise Thirkeld and Joan Ritter Exercise Pepito, the Llama

Dayton's Friendly "Living Room"

By Siegfried R. Weng

GIFT FROM DAYTON: Portrait of Mrs. H. G. Carnell, by John C. Johansen, Purchased by Public Support, Especially by the City School Children

IF YOU SAW three youngsters enter a museum with determination written in every movement, I think you would call a guard. That is exactly what Kathryn Pinkney did, as three small boys passed her information desk at the Dayton Art Institute. No, she did not want the guard to chase them out, at least not yet, but just watch them from a distance. The guards of the Institute do not wear uniforms. It was, therefore, a rather easy task to follow the youngsters without arousing their suspicions. They went directly to the Ming Period Chinese Temple, built well before the days of Christopher Columbus' journeys to the New World; in fact, about 1400 to 1440. In they went and promptly prostrated themselves before the Kwan-Yin, personification of everlasting mercy, seated serenely in an alcove at the end of the Temple. After a bit, the leader of the three announced, "O. K., fellows, now you can make your wish."

We don't believe that such use of an art museum is quite orthodox, but perhaps it is not so surprising when you know the Dayton Art Institute, for it is hardly orthodox either. It is a lively place that children love, and where soldiers like to take their girls to feed the birds in the outer garden; or linger serenely in the Italian Cloister while attending a Sunday evening concert. Several young people have asked to be married there, and some bright, pretty weddings have resulted. The prettiest of these was that of the daughter of the Institute's superintendent, Ramona Wise, to a young lieutenant.

Yes, the Dayton Art Institute has tried to meet the special interests of its community. When the growing Art Association went to Mrs. H. G. Carnell to ask for help, she made it an offer. If it would raise an endowment, she would give it a building. This she did, and when it was completed and opened in 1930, she said to the gathered members, "I want this Art Institute to be a friendly place. I want you to come again and again. I feel like I am giving you one of my children. Treat it kindly."

The Art Association received its great gift at a sorry time. Depression descended. The endowment could not be raised (there is still no purchasing fund). But the staff and the director decided that this lack must not stand in the way. Perhaps it was a challenge. They could make it "a friendly place" even without the funds and collections that had been hoped for. Gifts would, and did, come. Exhibitions could be changed frequently, presented interestingly, and activity and charm could make up for the lack of collections.

The Chinese Temple came with the building. It was one of three to come out of China around 1927, the others going to Kansas City and to Philadelphia. China was in turmoil. There was no central government of a strong nature. Dr. Mox Meerkerk, who brought the temple from Shansi Province in the north central part of China, says that he saved it from destruction. Its great carved stones, its lacquer windows and doors, and the gay ceiling panels made a long and perilous journey on the backs of men and beasts. A bandit gang overtook the party, but soon let it pass when the outlaws found that their burdens consisted of parts of an old temple.

Some parts had been lost on the way, but, once it was in Dayton, should one be purist, set the parts up, and let folks imagine how the rest looked? It was decided not only to present the temple in as comprehensive a form as possible, but to add a garden before it; to place a Kwan-Yin in the alcove, light her sympathetically and make the whole as inviting as possible. The original temple was undoubtedly dark inside. That feeling must be kept, but the works of art on wall and pedestal must be well seen. That problem was solved by using painted tin cans unobtrusively placed around certain lights, to restrict their light. Thus the object was well lighted but the source made less conspicuous, and the temple remained quite dark. But the great carved dragon stones on the approach were brightly lighted and the garden made gay with plants, a pool with fish, and decorative birds. Gongs on the temple porch were provided with mallets, so that young and old could hear their tone. The favorite is the large, two-toned bell that looks like a great pot. The art of the Orient might be strange to Daytonians, but young and old could enjoy its presentation.

Does that explain why the three little boys felt perfectly at home in their Dayton Art Institute? The inscription above the temple gate is an invitation to all. Literally, it reads, "Peace, happiness, all," which the Oriental visitor would interpret, "All who enter here have an equal opportunity for the blessings of peace and happiness."

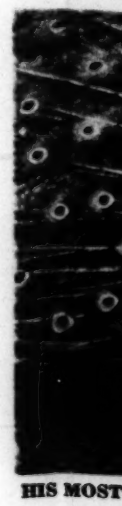
When Jules Bartheux, the great French archeologist and scholar, who did so much to familiarize the world with the Graeco-Buddhic wonders of Afghanistan, came to the Art Institute, he gave it the slogan that it seeks to follow today. He said, "It feels as though you have made a living-room for Dayton." It is striving to be "a friendly place" and that is what a "living-room" should be.

That idea has caught on. Those three youngsters who came to the temple know their institute well and come often. They know the dioramas or, as Lorado Taft, who made them, liked to call them, "the peep shows." The big screen room in the Oriental wing does not seem strange to them because they are not familiar with the art idiom of the Orient. They come there frequently too. We grant you that at first it may primarily be to see "Skipper." She is the West African green monkey given to the Institute by Arthur Kidd, who owns a one-chair barber shop just across from the car barns. She is a friendly, pretty little animal and they love her. They may not notice that her spacious bamboo cage has been carefully designed, nor know that the director spent

(Continued on page 19)

CHINESE

OUTER GA

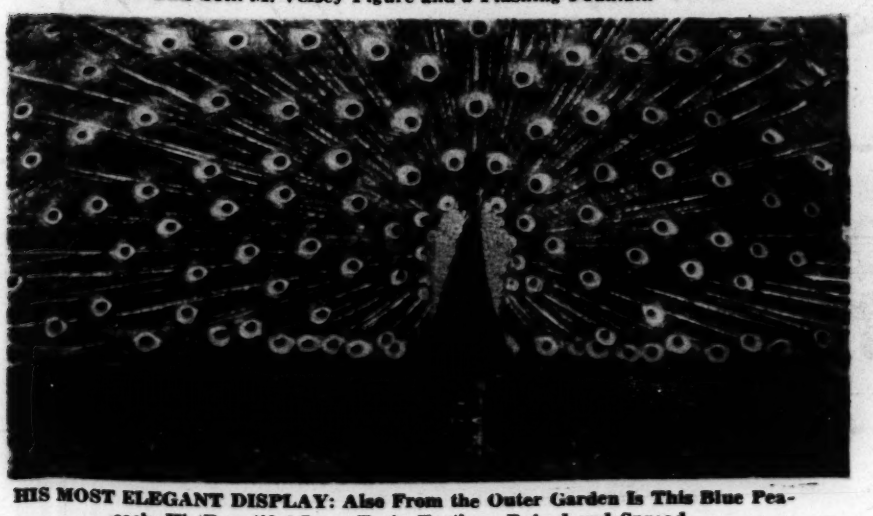


HIS MOST

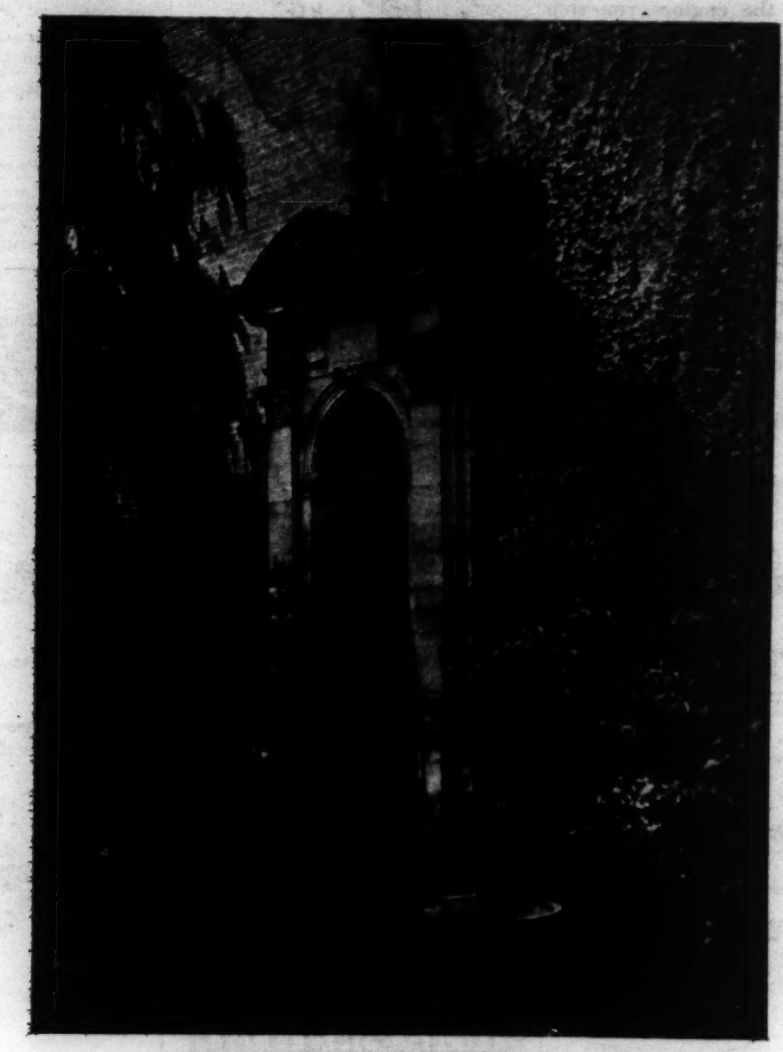
Kodachromes by Dayton Art Institute

CHINESE TEMPLE GARDEN: The Temple, From Shansi Province, China, Was Carted Over Rough Country on Men's Backs and Brought to Dayton, Where It Stands Safe From the Destruction of War Bombs

OUTER GARDEN: Opening From the North Cloister, the Outer Garden Contains This Seth M. Velsey Figure and a Plashing Fountain



HIS MOST ELEGANT DISPLAY: Also From the Outer Garden Is This Blue Peacock, His Beautiful Long Train Feathers Raised and Spread



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..Peace Plans: Soldier's View

(Continued from Page 9)

strengthened by it. There would be many sociological advantages in it. But essentially the question should be weighed in the light of the form of military force you need to accomplish the task which your political commitments may impose upon it. Great armies are the final arbitrament in war. They are potential rather than kinetic. They are effective only after the country itself has been mobilized for war, as we are today, and air and sea power have been brought to a commensurate statue. That takes time. Air and sea power, on the other hand, if their bases are made secure by ground forces, can be brought into play far more rapidly. It is primarily for such a war as we are now waging, a war to end war the hard way, that universal military service in peace would prove to be of the greatest value.

The first great geo-politician said that "civilization consists in the control of nature and of ourselves." Can we control ourselves in that sphere in which lack of control is most disastrous? War, modern war with all that human ingenuity has thrown into it, is mankind out of control. William James called it "that mad game the world so loves to play"—a frivolous phrase written in the tolerant light of a golden age. To our men in the Solomons and on the Volturno, it is no game. The crews of the bombers shot down over Schweinfurt did not die in sport. The men who fight this war will want a voice in those "few decisions taken in these times, right or wrong, that can mold the history of a century."

Excerpts from a recent address at the wartime graduation exercises of Bates College.

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Leaders Grow

Leaders are not just born. They grow with the exercise of responsibility.—WENDELL WILLKIE.

First Real Laugh

You grow up the day you have your first real laugh—at yourself.—ETHEL BARRYMORE.

Modest But Unafraid

I believe in national modesty. I do not believe in a national inferiority complex. — SUMNER WELLES.

For Preservation of Liberty

Educate and inform the whole mass of the people. . . . They are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty.—JEFFERSON.

Teaching Is a War Job

Some 10,000 to 15,000 classrooms were last year left vacant, thus forcing tens of thousands of youngsters to seek their schooling elsewhere or go without schooling altogether.—HAZEL DAVIS.

Our Own Tranquillity

Though the world roars and rages about us, we must make secure our own peace of mind, a quiet place of tranquillity and of order and of purpose within our own selves.—WALTER LIPPMANN.

Freedom's Home

Here at the gateway of Canada, in mighty lands which have never known the totalitarian tyrannies of Hitler and Mussolini, the spirit of freedom has found a safe and abiding home.—PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL.

A Distance Teaser

From Washington, D. C., the farthest corner of Egypt, on the Red Sea, is nearer than Cape Horn.—S. W. BOGGS, Geographer, Department of State.

International Law and Order

Clearly, if we are to have international law and order and peace, instead of chaos and war, nations must agree on a few rules of international conduct and set up an agency to enforce them.—SENATOR JOSEPH H. BALL.

"Tom Sawyer" Still "Tops"

Mark Twain's story of Tom Sawyer's adventures in Hannibal, Mo., heads the list of favored reading of eighth-grade pupils throughout the United States.—PROF. HAROLD SAXE TUTTLE of the City College School of Education, New York City.

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Among the New Books

Barnett Kane's Study of the Bayous of Southern Louisiana

The Bayous of Louisiana, by Harnett T. Kane. New York: Morrow. $3.50.

HARNETT KANE'S very good book on the bayous of Southern Louisiana generates two thoughts in this reader. First, that Mr. Kane's bayou country is very un-Southern as we know the Old South. Second, that more good books than we have a right to expect are appearing now, from time to time, on various sections of the United States.

The visitor to New Orleans is at once struck by the fact that the metropolis of the South is not a Southern city. Its mood is more that of Brooklyn than that of Richmond or Savannah. And similarly the reader who sees the bayous of Southern Louisiana through Mr. Kane's eyes comes to realize that their culture is not typically Southern at all. The people who live on these bayous are largely French in descent and Roman Catholic in religion. The South, on the other hand, is typically Anglo-Saxon in stock and Protestant in religion.

* * *

There are, of course, points of similarity between the Old South and the Louisiana bayou country. For example, both tend to put the feelings of their fellow men above a momentary monetary profit. And the Gallic expansiveness of the bayou man flowers in arabesques of fancy not unlike those of the Old South.

Consider the case of the wealthy Monsieur Durand, who came from France to the Bayou Teche about 1820. When two of his daughters planned a joint wedding, Monsieur Durand, who had a reputation as an original to live up to, imported thousands of spiders from the woods near Catahoula. At the proper time he released these to lace the spaces between the trees of his magnificent avenue of live oaks with the delicate webs of their spinning. On the morning of the welding the planter furnished his slaves with bellows and gold and silver dust, and commanded them to silver and gild the long canopy of cobwebs. On carpets laid below the trees walked the bridal procession.

* * *

Such are the deeds of the gentlemen of the bayous. But for the most part the bayou country is a country of little men living in a flat region of water moving sluggishly between low banks of alluvial ooze beneath a deep sky. Children go to school in pirogues, and everybody has wet feet all the time. Fathers and sons trap muskrats and fish for shrimp. Everyone eats the highly seasoned dishes of a hot country—chicken gumbo and jambalaya. Bridges cross the bayou often, and a sprightly, sociable people move back and forth over them to store, church, and dance. Like their Latin cousins, they are fond of grandiloquent given names, and they easily take a large delight in little things.

The many good studies of life in the United States, from the swamps of Florida to the uplands of Arkansas, from the high border country of the Upper Missouri to the bayous of lower Louisiana, set one wondering. Is this flood of good regional description a prelude to good regional fiction? Once the country is mapped with these studies, will our regional writers turn from exposition to more imaginative literature?

In the meantime one is grateful for such books as Mr. Kane's. Like the shanty-boat folk of the inland rivers, the bayou men and women are a back-country, backwater people, retired, not easy to get to know, but eminently worth the effort. We thank Mr. Kane for introducing us to their simplicity, humor, and charm.

R. M. H.

Books and Authors

Viking announces that three of its big early 1944 books are in various stages of completion. Finished copies of "Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep" are now ready (it was postponed from October, when the Book-of-the-Month Club selected it); proofs of "Good Night, Sweet Prince," Gene Fowler's biography of John Barrymore, have been returned to the printer; and the final touches are being put on the translation of "Behind the Steel Wall," an "inside" Germany report by Arvid Fredborg, a Swedish journalist who was in Berlin until the past summer.

* * *

Helen Hull and Clare Boothe have collaborated on a play taken from the former's "Snow in Summer," one of the novelettes that appeared in "Experiment," which Coward-McCann published. Gilbert Miller will produce it and the play goes into rehearsal as soon as a suitable leading woman can be found. Either "The Happy Marriage" or the original title will be used.

* * *

The story of Lend-Lease will be told by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Undersecretary of State and former Lend-Lease Administrator, in a book entitled "Lend-Lease: Weapon for Victory." The manuscript of this book was given by Mr. Stettinius to a charitable organization which has arranged for publication by Macmillan, and which will receive all royalties from the book.

* * *

Collaboration between Walter Sumner Hatward, formerly Assistant Professor of History at Williams, and Dorothy Adams Hamilton resulted in "The American People," a December Sheridan House publication. Not a textbook, "The American People" is a refresher of the highlights of American history from the Civil War to Pearl Harbor.

* * *

Motion picture rights to "Destination Tokyo," the new novel by Steve Fisher which Appleton-Century is publishing, have been purchased by Warner Bros. Star of the picture is Fay Emerson. Warner Bros. has almost finished shooting the picture and hopes to release it on Pearl Harbor Day.

* * *

Herbert L. Matthews has cabled his publishers, Harcourt, Brace, from Naples that Benedetto Croce has just read his new book, "The Fruits of Fascism," and has suggested that his daughter translate it into Italian and that it be brought out by La Ferza, Italian publishing firm.

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Judy Van der Veer and Her Human and Animal Friends

A Few Happy Ones, by Judy Van der Veer. New York: Appleton-Century. $3.50.

EVERYONE who has ever heard of Judy Van der Veer connects her with animals. One simply could not avoid that. And a good many people have read her accounts of life on her ranch in a remote Californian valley. Her readers are likely to be lovers, too, of animals and of the out-of-doors; they revel in her accounts of the Western wonders of nature and of the people—all four-footed—who live on the rolling hills which are so green in the wintertime and so brown in summer.

The book jacket tells us that now Judy Van der Veer, rancher, is something else—a worker in the stock room of an aircraft factory. That is hard to believe, and yet the publishers must know. They say that she rises at 4 every morning to "do the chores" before she starts for the city, returns at 5 in the afternoon, "does the chores," and then starts her writing. So one wonders at the indefatigability of her. It must be that she is young and filled with a great eagerness about everything lovely, everything important, the world over. Which explains her "chores" on the ranch, her task in the wartime factory, her necessity to set down in type her experiences with them all.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will find themselves familiar with most of the characters in this little book, with its sensitive and humorous drawings by Edward Shenton. Which of her former readers needs an introduction to William, for instance—yes, William, the cow who longed to be a deer, about Sweetie Pie and the little strange bull that somehow belonged to him, about Oscar, the ram who was kidnaped by a heifer, about the sheep and the goats, the horses, and all the other animals on and near that ranch. Most of them have been met and re-met in the pages of this newspaper, for one thing; and inquiries are often received as to the whereabouts of Judy Van der Veer and her ranch. Until one might suspect that Miss Van der Veer, if she stayed at home in these tense days, would be confronted by a stream of eager visitors. Perhaps it is just as well that, in print at least, she gives no name to her precious valley.

Its every mood she knows intimately; she can predict the changing shadows up and down and across the slopes of the mountain, El Capitan. She knows the grasses, the trees, the flowers; the first hint of spring, the first soberer sign of autumn, these she can recognize without hesitation. And it is not fair to say that her friends are all animals, for some of them are human indeed: the Mexican blacksmith, Ramon, the shy rancher, who conducted his own fiesta and coaxed the jauntiest airs from his own fiddle; and there were also the Goat Man and the old man who lived quite near the road in a shack which was once a garage—a hard and solitary life, perhaps, for an old man; but, if anyone tried to take him away from it, he would be in anguish and beg to be taken back. Miss Van der Veer knows her humans, too.

It would be easy to say that she enjoys to perfection that touch which imbues her animals with human instincts and with human moods and qualities. She does. But she has something more: she is so close to her animals, so sensitive to their varied natures, that she can enter into their own animal characters and show them to her readers. Hers is a lesser gift, probably, but it is a rare one—warm and humorous and rewarding. Her many readers will act but as the nucleus for a larger, enthusiastic group.

The World of Poetry

MODERN TRENDS in Spanish American poetry are indicated in an anthology entitled "Twelve Spanish-American Poets," edited by H. R. Hays (Yale University Press, $3.50). The editor, who also translated the poems, admits that the collection is not comprehensive. He says he has selected a dozen leading poets of the republics.

That there are poets not included who may be contributing more important and more lasting material to the literature of their countries is highly probable. The 12 selected, however, show that experiment is keeping pace with the development in Europe and North America, and what impresses the reader is the similarity in output. The editor furnishes a scholarly and informative introduction, as well as biographical comments preceding each group of poems.

* * *

His translations, which appear beside the original versions, are rendered with fidelity to the poet's purpose and general metrical scheme, and without any effort to copy rhyming. The general feeling after perusal of the volume is one of a brilliant patchwork of ideas reflecting the symbolist, modernist, postmodernist, surrealist and ultraist movements. The temptation of those experimenting in new methods is to rush into print with a few surface observations, letting any mixed metaphor or chaotic construction take possession of them. There is evidence of culture, but it seems to spread wide instead of deep.

For poetic content we find Nicolas Guillen outstanding in this anthology. He is a leader of the Afro-Cuban school. He is the proletarian spokesman for Cuba. He has made a special study of Negro folklore and modern dance rhythms. Some of his songs remind the reader of Harlem blues. His expression is forthright and strong, as in "Ballad of the Two Grandfathers," which begins:

> Shadows I alone can see,
> My two grandfathers guard me.
>
> Lance with head of bone,
> Drum of wood and leather:
> My black grandfather.
>
> Ruff, wide at the throat,
> Gray warrior's armor:
> My white grandfather.
>
> Naked feet, rocky torso,
> These from my black man;
> Pupils of antarctic glass,
> These from my white man!

A similarly tragic note underlies the verse of Cesar Vallejo of Peru, who passed on in Paris in 1938. His poem, "The Black Messengers," ending on the line, "In life there are blows so heavy. 'I don't know,'" is typical. He was a schoolteacher in Lima and on visiting his native village became the victim of a trumped-up charge, and was put into jail. On his release he went to Europe.

* * *

Pablo Neruda of Chile has contributed interesting selections, some of which seem, like Anglo-American surrealism, too much concerned with producing unusual phrases and forms. The result is explosion rather than unfoldment of idea, as in "Ode With a Lament," which begins:

> O girl among the roses, O pressure of doves,
> O citadel of fishes and rosebushes,
> Your soul is a bottle full of dry salt
> And your skin is a bell full of grapes.
>
> Unfortunately I have nothing to give you except fingernails,
> Or eyelashes, or melted pianos,
> Or dreams which pour from my heart in torrents,
> Dusty dreams that race like black riders,
> Dreams full of speed and affliction.

The collection and editorial comment will doubtless serve to increase North American interest in Latin-American literature.

PEARL STRACHAN

Camera Prints Collected

American Annual of Photography, 1944. Boston: American Photographic Publishing Company. $1.50 paper, $2.25 cloth.

THERE HAS BEEN no letdown in the quality of the fifty-eighth issue of this annual for camera workers. The illustrations are model reproductions of selections from the best salon prints of the year, and the comment upon them, by Frank R. Fraprie, is as usual worth the price of the volume because of the richness of his experience. In itself his department is a course in the fundamentals and niceties of composition, taken with the technical data provided by the men and women who made the prints.

The articles this year include "A Personal Credo, 1943," by Ansel Adams; "A New Bromoil Technique," by E. Lind; "The Making of a Natural History Photographer," by Rutherford Platt; "Flower Photography," by Jack Wright; "Electronic High Speed Photo Light," by Arthur Palme; "How to Fix and Wash for Permanence," by J. I. Crabtree, G. T. Eaton, and L. E. Muehler; "Photographing My Daughter," by John H. Vondell; "Pattern of Wild Life," by H. H. Sheldon; "Fooling the Movie Public," by R. Fawn Mitchell; "Carbro," by Carlton E. Dunn; "Some Photographic Fallacies," by Harvey S. Pardee, and a department of formulas. Also included is the unique department under the caption, Who's Who in Pictorial Photography, 1942-1943.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Editor and Author Sketched by His Secretary—A London Letter

South Lodge, by Douglas Goldring. London: Constable. 15s.

Trinity College, by G. M. Trevelyan. Cambridge University Press. 6s.

Where Love and Friendship Dwelt, by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes. London: Macmillan. 12s. 6d. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company. $3.

LONDON

ONE DAY IN 1936 Mr. Douglas Goldring returned a book to the London Library. He said that it came from "Mrs. Hueffer." He tells the sequel to this in these few words: "The old gentleman who took it sternly corrected me and said: 'You mean Miss Hunt.'"

The librarian was right. Neither in 1936 nor in any other year was Violet Hunt, the author of several novels and volumes of short stories, entitled to call herself the wife of Ford Madox Hueffer, who came to America under the name of Ford Madox Ford. Yet she did so call herself, constantly; even though twice reproved for so doing by the solemn processes of English justice.

Now Miss Hunt, brought up in the heart of the pre-Raphaelites, was a literary figure of some note in her day, and there are those—no mean judges, either—who consider Ford, or Hueffer, to have been something rather more. As a young man he collaborated with Conrad in a brilliantly florescent novel called "Romance." He wrote several notable novels himself. He produced a remarkable book called "The Great Trade Route," and another even better, "The March of Literature." He was also, for its first astounding year, the editor of The English Review.

* * *

That was in 1909. About that time Mr. Goldring became his secretary. He became also his devoted admirer. Ford was the son of a naturalized German music critic, who is now chiefly remembered by Rossetti's limerick:

> There was a young German called Hueffer,
> A hypochondriacal buffer;
> To shout Schopenhauer
> From the top of a tower
> Was the highest enjoyment of Hueffer.

This is one of the few pieces of English poetry that can be justified on strictly utilitarian grounds, since it indicates the pronunciation of the two rather troublesome names.

Ford retained the editorship of the Review for only 12 months. At the end of this period he found himself impoverished, and turned to Violet Hunt, who was 10 years older than he, for help. They had been friends from childhood, and would undoubtedly have married if Ford's wife had not unexpectedly stopped the divorce proceedings which she had instituted.

One may wonder why this old and sad story should now be told to a generation that knows little of either of its chief figures. Curiously enough, Violet Hunt herself was most anxious that it should not be forgotten. She felt that Mr. Goldring understood and liked both her and Ford, and would tell the tale sympathetically. She was not wrong in her judgment. Mr. Goldring is kindly and gentle. He has no love of scandal. He thinks that each of these writers was, on the whole, a good and worthy being, though they did sometimes foolish things. They moved in a circle full of literary interest, and "South Lodge" is a volume admirably reflective of the social and artistic life of Edwardian England.

The Master of Trinity is concerned with a more prosperous story than Mr. Goldring. Trinity is not the oldest Cambridge college, but it is the largest and most famous. It was founded by Henry VIII, and its chapel was begun by Henry's daughter, Mary. But when the ageing Elizabeth appointed Thomas Neville as Master in 1593, it still lacked its principal glory, the Great Court. It was Neville who pulled down a considerable part of Trinity to build this vast quadrangle. The Library was designed by Sir Christopher Wren in the 1670's, about the time that the college planted its celebrated avenue of lime trees, half of which are still standing after 272 years.

It is not, however, with stones, but with the men who have walked them, that the Master is chiefly concerned in his pleasant and informative little book, "Trinity College." The most famous of Trinitarians is Isaac Newton, but the most entertaining is Bentley, the greatest of classical scholars and most quarrelsome of Masters. Macaulay, Thackeray, Dryden, and Halifax the Trimmer were Trinity men, and piously and agreeably this volume commemorates them.

* * *

It is always a valuable experience to listen to an expert on his own subject. In autobiography Mrs. Belloc Lowndes can certainly claim that title. Those who enjoyed her "I, Too, Have Lived in Arcadia" will rejoice at another volume of that delightful record. There is peace even in the mere reading of those leisured days at the close of the nineteenth century, when, in spite of full, energetic lives, there always seemed to be time to write long letters, to browse through a library of books, and walk happily in the beautiful country round La Celle Saint Cloud. It was in 1885 that Mrs. Belloc Lowndes returned with her young brother, Hilaire, to what had been the home of her French grandparents in Paris. She was fortunate in gaining introductions to a distinguished and varied circle, including Verlaine, Zola, Anatole France, and Daudet, all of whom are vividly portrayed in her pages.

HAROLD HOBSON

Moral Frame Set for Industry

The Principles of Christian Ethics, by Albert C. Knudson. Nashville, Tenn.: Abingdon-Cokesbury. $2.75.

IN THIS VALUABLE BOOK, the outcome of many years of study and preparation in the fields of philosophy, theology, and Biblical scholarship, Dr. Albert C. Knudson, Dean Emeritus of Boston University School of Theology, provides an outstanding contribution in the field of Christian ethics, which, he reminds us, "may be defined as the science or philosophy of Christian morality."

Lest the lay reader assume that the subject here presented is unduly theoretical or limited in its scope, it may be added that Dr. Knudson clarifies problems of the moral ideal and the moral life, going on to deal practically with such vital and timely issues as Capital and Labor, War and Peace, the Family and the State.

For the true bases of Christian ethics, we have of course to go back to the teaching of Jesus, who laid down the "two fundamental principles of love and moral inwardness," while he made "trust in God the root and principle of all goodness," emphasizing these ideals by his personal exemplification of them. In the passing centuries, as the author shows, the Master's teachings and practices have been understood, and misunderstood, in many different ways.

* * *

Turning to discuss the moral nature of man, Dr. Knudson observes that it implies freedom to choose either good or evil. In this connection he justly points out that the doctrine of original sin "has been a moral opiate rather than a moral stimulant," dismssing it, together with "a primitive Fall," as "unwarranted speculation." Nevertheless, he admits, the problem of sin suggests the need of conversion, in the sense of "moral and spiritual transformation."

Part III of the book considers the moral ideal, in which the two fundamental points are shown to be "the principle of love" and that of perfection; but in order for them to become effective in human experience, they must be progressively wrought out in Christian character, the chief virtues of which are carefully examined.

* * *

As his volume unfolds, Dr. Knudson deals at length with the practical application of ethical ideals to present-day problems. The individual is seen as obligated to perform the duties of "self-preservation and self-realization," while justly claiming the right to property, as well as to life, freedom and truth; and it is shown that the family is primarily a moral institution.

Dr. Knudson pleads for the application of ethical principles in economics and industry, though warning against the identification of Christianity with any one economic system; while in his concluding chapter the validity of the Christian ethic is brilliantly upheld.

The book is as readable as it is authoritative, and should be welcomed by the general reader as readily as by the philosopher and the theologian.

T. L. L.

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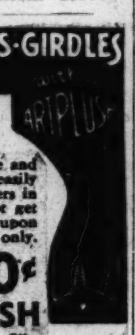

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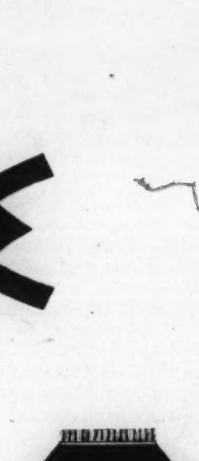

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Over the Coffee Cups

ONCE, in a brilliantly lit hall which pierced the gloom of a little Cape Cod town, I watched a man of modest demeanor giving an exhibition of fancy shots at billiards to the youth of the community. The ease and grace with which he played was astonishing. He was teaching young America how to handle the cue, how to "organize" the table, how to make an unerring stroke. His idea was not to make performers of the boys but to bring out in them latent capabilities which they apparently did not realize they had. For a few moments I fixed my attention upon his matchless skill, and then I noticed his playing had caught the fancy of his onlookers, who reveled in his strokes and shared their approval. He had found a means of taking them out of boredom.

For many months I had not seen this billiard expert, whose name incidentally is Charles C. Peterson. Then the other day he unexpectedly dropped into my office during a few spare moments away from army camps which he was "playing" in the East. He had just come from a "show"—said he had been doing as many as 14 "shows" in a day—and was preparing to perform aboard a battleship that night. He had played in the clouds, in a moving plane; on a fast-rolling train between Chicago and Madison—to prove the soundness of the roadbed—and in colleges and boys' clubs all over the country. I was interested to know how a champion fancy-shot billiard player adapted himself to the strange conditions he must meet in his travels. Here is his answer: "By concentration. I remove from my thought everything else but the problem of the moment. That has always worked with me." One must, of course, take his skill in billiards for granted.

It is given to few people to hobnob with royalty. And so we were deeply interested to learn by letter recently that a former member of the Local Staff of this paper, now a first lieutenant in the Army Air Force, had been chatting with the King of England. But let him tell the story:

> Last Sunday Captain Alexander and I were invited to dinner by Lord Fernoy, a Member of Parliament. We represented our Commanding Officer. After dinner we were shown around the grounds. Now, "the grounds" are Sandringham Park, summer home of the Royal Family. You have probably guessed what happened. While we were walking down the path, a slim man with a ruddy complexion and dressed in plus fours stopped and spoke to Lord Fernoy. Thus, we met His Majesty, George VI, King and Emperor. He chatted with us about ten minutes. Talked about our bombers and our hitting the enemy by day and the RAF striking by night. Complained because of the noise they made, though, particularly a trainer called the Harvard. He seemed so everyday, so completely ordinary I felt no great thrill until after he'd gone, when I began to realize the experience we'd had. Something most Britons never get in a lifetime.
>
> His suit was a gray color with purple checks. Wore gray sox and brown shoes. Pushed his bike—forgot to mention he was cycling—over to us and extended his hand on introduction. We saluted, then shook hands. Said "Sir," in answering his questions—hadn't been briefed on royal etiquette, as such a meeting was completely unforeseen. The British officers at the dinner with us just stood at attention when His Majesty talked to us.
>
> Previously we had been through a section of Sandringham House. A lovely place.

Quite recently Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles had some striking things to say about collective security. Elsewhere in this issue we print them. General Miles is in command of the Army First Corps Area (New England). Son of the illustrious Gen. Nelson A. Miles—noted Civil War and Indian fighter who was General-in-Chief of the

American Army from 1895 to 1903—Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles served in London as military attaché to Great Britain and Ireland up to the spring of 1940. He is a native of Washington, D. C.

The story of Tomorrow's Merchant Marine by FRANK J. TAYLOR presents the other side of the picture given in the Magazine Section of Sept. 11, under the title "Maritime Mirage." This viewpoint seeks an equitable share for the United States in world commerce. Mr. Taylor is president of the American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., which recently announced a 10-point program for postwar shipping.

W. W. C.

. . Dayton's Friendly "Living Room"

(Continued from Page 10)

one whole Saturday afternoon in the woods to find that gnarled beech branch that adorns the cage, and has so much the feel of the trees in the screens all around.

There are also two toucans in a glass-fronted aviary there. It's an odd thing, many of those live gifts have come from out-of-town folks. The lovely, graceful demoiselle cranes that run free in the outer garden came from Mrs. Hardinge Scholle of New York City. Another New Yorker gave the exotic West African Crown Cranes. The graceful Black Buck, and Sasin antelope from India, are the gift of William Pollock of Oshkosh, Wis. The little black fallow deer came from him too.

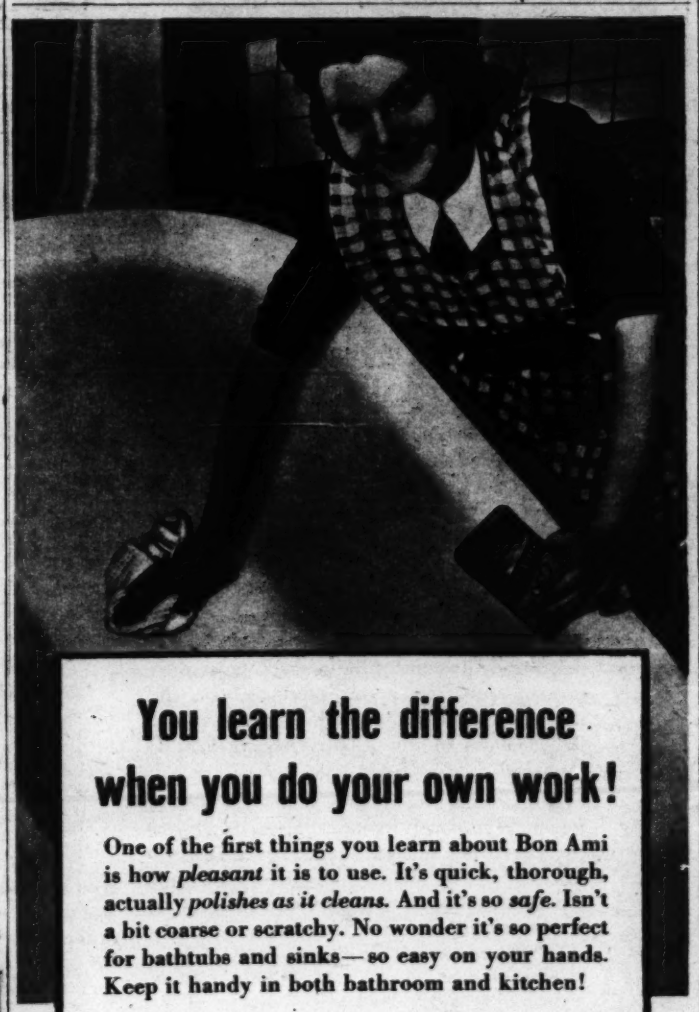
One creature our three young friends have undoubtedly spent time feeding and following is Pepito, the young llama that Carlton Smith, the paper manufacturer, who had been in South America with his wife, gave the Institute last fall. Pepito is tame and is great fun at a soldier party when his panniers are filled with pretzels and his harness is made gay with ribbons of bright hue and he is led through the gardens. Attractive Joan Ritter, who is 14, comes every Sunday as a volunteer to lead Pepito through the gardens. She also sees that little Cedric, the small, black fallow deer who always follows close behind Pepito, does not eat too many rose bushes, ivy leaves, or hurt the weeping elm from which he loves to sneak a leaf or two before she can stop him. Joan likes her job so well that she comes each day in the week to bring Pepito and Cedric some special delicacy. Perhaps she wants to be sure that one of the several boys who have asked for her job won't usurp it.

Now that more than 10 years have elapsed since the opening of the new building of the Dayton Art Institute, a permanent collection has come into being and shares honors with the changing monthly exhibitions, today's conventional approach in the museum world. This program is coupled with an active and popular educational department which works with both children and adults, a membership program, and an art school. But it is the unconventional features that give to the Dayton Art Institute its individual charm.

Dr. Charles M. Newcomb, formerly of Ohio Wesleyan faculty, said after a recent visit: "It's the only museum I know of where you can sit in a rocking chair and feed a llama." It's Dayton's Friendly Living Room," always something going on to come back to regularly.

For the American Soldier

My consideration is for the American soldier, to see that he has every available means with which to make successful war . . . to see that for once in the history of this country he is given a fair break in the terrible business of making war.—GENERAL MARSHALL.



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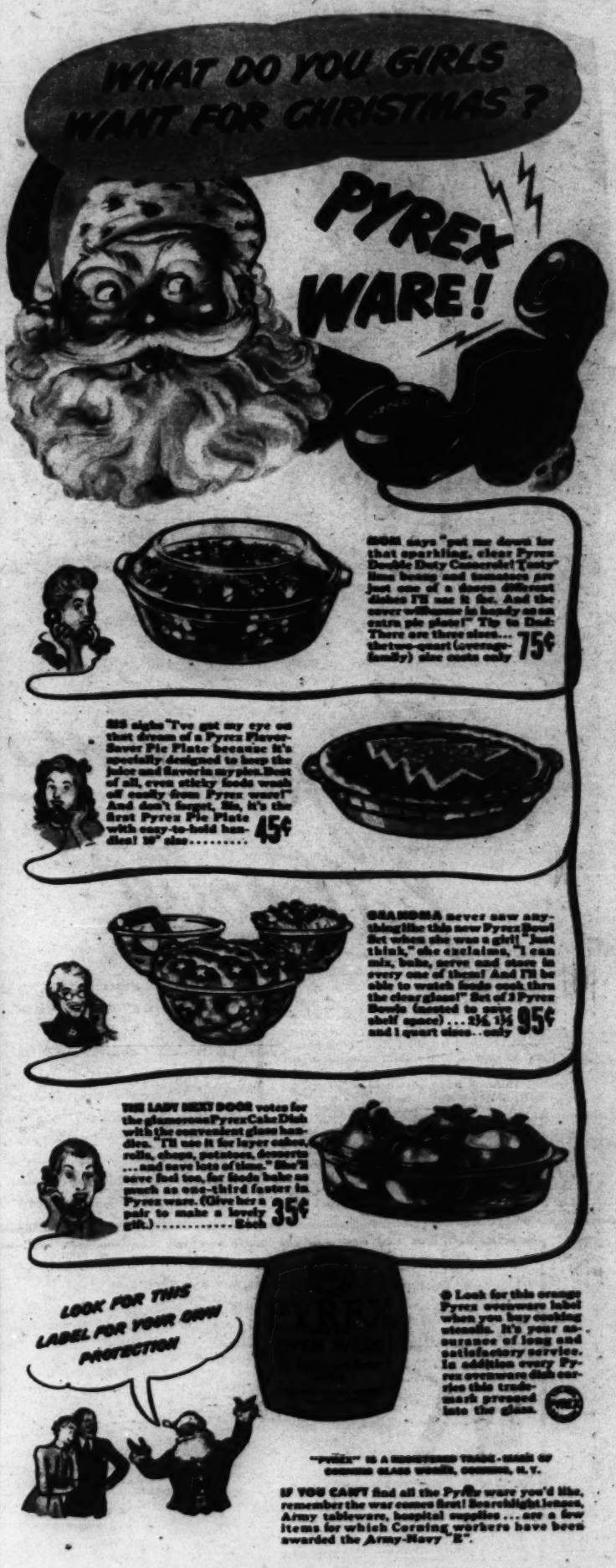
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